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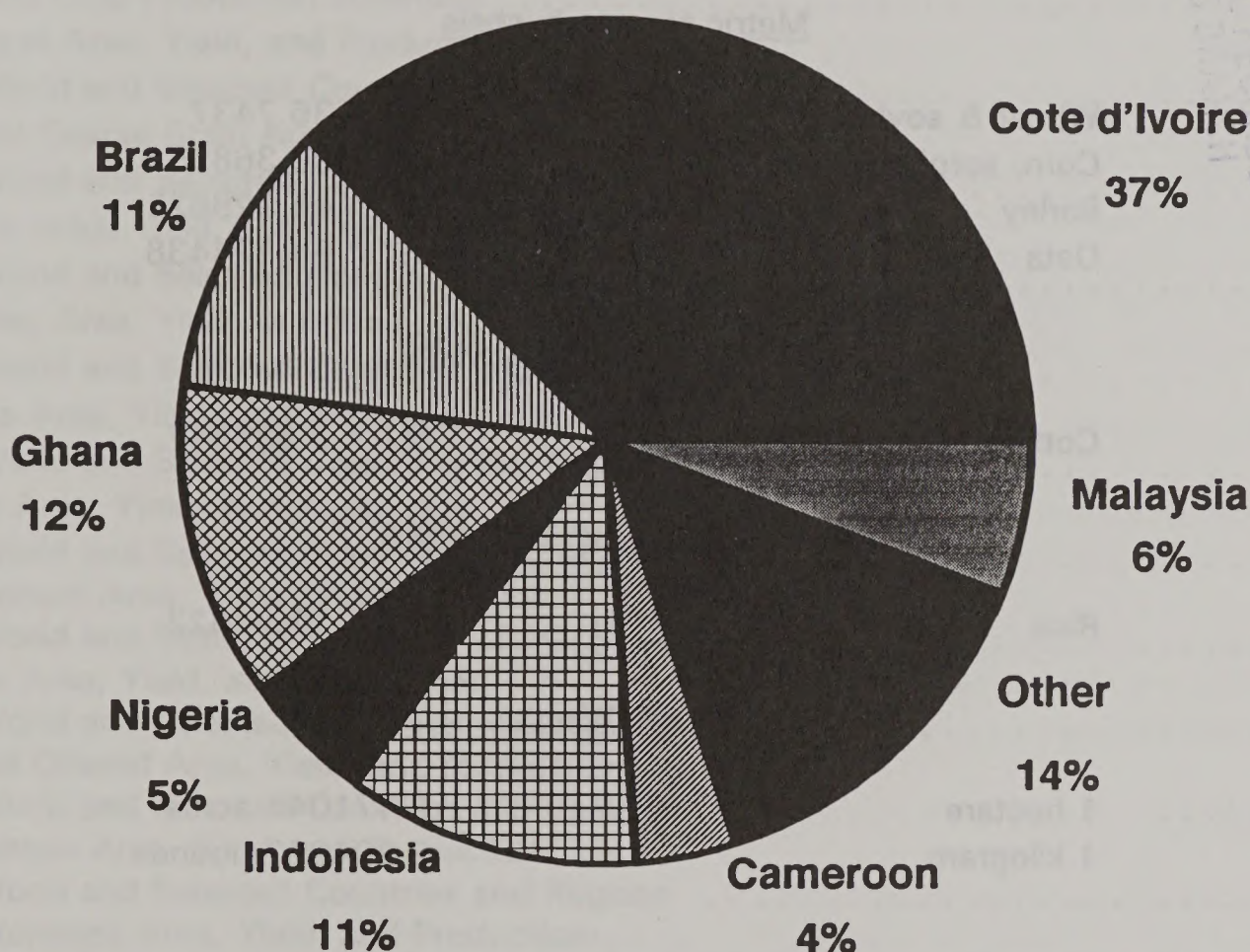
United States
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Service

Circular Series
WAP 10-95
October 1995

World Agricultural Production

World Cocoa Bean Production 1995/96 Forecast



Production Articles This Month

World Cocoa Bean
World Red Meat
China Soybean Trip Report
Tea In Selected Countries
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grapes
Austria Oilseed Bio Fuel

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-307), October 11, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on November 13, 1995.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

October 1995

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----			Change From 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>		
	<u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Change</u> (%)		
World	529.8	-3.2	-1	+ 1	Production is forecast lower this month due to reductions in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	59.4	-0.1	-0	-6	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in area and yield.
Total Foreign	470.3	-3.1	-1	+ 2	Production is forecast down from last month due mainly to reductions in Argentina, Australia, EU-15, and Kazakhstan.
Kazakhstan	7.2	-1.8	-20	-21	Production is estimated lower as harvest reports indicate reduced area and yield prospects.
EU-15	85.9	-0.7	-1	+ 1	Production is estimated lower as a decrease in output for France and Greece more than offset an increase in production for Denmark.
Australia	16.5	-0.5	-3	+ 82	Production is forecast down from last month due to reported frost damage and continued dryness in New South Wales and Queensland.
Argentina	8.5	-0.5	-6	-23	Production is forecast lower as drought in Cordoba, La Pampa, and western Buenos Aires Provinces reduced area and yield projections. Wheat planting was finished nearly 6 weeks later than last season.
Romania	7.8	+0.3	+4	+26	Production is estimated higher as harvest reports indicate better-than-expected yield.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From</u> 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT				
World	796.6	-3.6	-0	-8	Production is forecast lower as a decrease in U.S. output more than offset an increase in the total foreign category
United States	214.5	-9.2	-4	-25	Production is forecast lower due to decreases in all coarse grain categories. Corn output was reduced 7 percent based on lower yield prospects.
Total Foreign	582.0	+5.6	+1	+0	Production is higher due mainly to increased estimates in China, Canada, and several Eastern Europe countries.
China	121.6	+6.0	+5	+8	Production is estimated higher due to an upward revision in corn area.
Fmr. Yugoslavia	8.4	+1.1	+15	+11	Production is estimated higher due to favorable weather in Serbia that boosted prospective corn yield.
Bulgaria	3.0	+0.3	+11	+3	Production is estimated higher as harvest results indicate a larger barley crop.
Canada	23.6	+0.6	+3	+1	Production is estimated higher based on a recent survey conducted by Statistics Canada that raised corn and barley output.
Kazakhstan	3.4	-1.9	-36	-51	Production is forecast lower based on harvest results indicating reduced area and prospective yield of most of the grain crops.
Indonesia	5.3	-0.2	-4	+2	Production is estimated lower as dry weather negatively affected prospective corn yield.
North Korea	2.6	-0.2	-7	-11	Production is estimated lower for corn as heavy rains reduced corn yield.
Australia	8.8	-0.2	-2	+76	Production is forecast lower as August and September dryness and an earlier frost event reduced prospective yield of the barley crop.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	----- 1995/96 -----		Change		Comments
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	From	
	Estimate	Change	Change	1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	357.1	-0.5	-0	-1	Production is forecast lower based on reduced crop prospects in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	5.8	-0.1	-2	-11	Production is forecast lower due to reduced yield.
Total Foreign	351.3	-0.4	-0	-1	Production is down marginally from last month.
Indonesia	29.9	-0.7	-2	-1	Production is estimated lowered due to a reduction in yield because of late arriving rains for the main season crop, insect infestations, rice virus, and dryness during the second crop.
Egypt	2.1	-0.5	-19	-26	Production is estimated lower based on a reduction in area caused by water being diverted away from rice.
Thailand	13.9	-0.3	-2	-2	Production is estimated lower due to reduced area and yield caused by recent flooding of the main season crop.
China	124.0	+1.0	+1	+1	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in area. The revised planted area figure was reported by the State Statistical Bureau.
Japan	9.8	+0.1	+1	-10	Production is estimated higher based on generally favorable weather and crop survey results reported by the Japanese Government.

OILSEEDS

Country	----- 1995/96 -----		Change		Comments
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	From	
	Forecast	Change	Change	1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	252.8	-3.1	-1	-3	Production is forecast lower this month primarily due to reductions in the United States.
United States	70.2	-2.9	-4	-12	Production is estimated lower based on survey results indicating reduced soybean yield due to dry conditions in late August and September as well as early frost .

OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	-----	1995/96	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>From</u>	
	<u>Forecast</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Total Foreign	182.6	-0.1	-0	+ 2	Production is forecast slightly lower this month, but still still at a record level. Reduced output in Brazil and India more than offset higher estimates for Poland and Pakistan.
Brazil	24.4	-1.0	-4	-8	Production is forecast lower this month. Planted area is projected slightly lower for soybeans and poor credit availability will reduce inputs and fertilizer use.
India	23.3	-0.1	-0	+ 0	Production is estimated lower this month based on lower peanut yields, especially in the State of Gujarat, where the monsoon season delivered less-than-average rainfall.
Pakistan	3.8	+0.1	+ 4	+ 13	Production is estimated higher this month based on improved growing conditions for cotton (cottonseed). The cotton crop experienced generally favorable weather with a low incidence of pests or disease problems.
Poland	1.4	+0.2	+ 18	+ 80	Production is estimated higher this month. Official government harvest reports indicate significantly higher rapeseed area and production. After a substantial decline in the rapeseed crop over the past few years, rapeseed is experiencing renewed interest due to market reforms.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	-----	1995/96	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>From</u>	
	<u>Forecast</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	15.4	-0.1	-1	+ 6	Production is projected lower this month, but still at a record level.
Malaysia	8.3	-0.1	-1	+ 6	Production is projected lower this month due to a reduced collection rate.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----		<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly Change</u> MBALES			
World Total	88.2	-0.6	-1	+3	Production is forecast lower this month due to a decrease in the United States.
United States	19.1	-1.1	-6	-3	Production is estimated lower primarily due to insect and weather damage.
Total Foreign	69.0	+0.5	+1	+5	Production is estimated higher this month primarily due to an increase in Pakistan and Uzbekistan.
Pakistan	7.8	+0.3	+4	+15	Production is estimated higher this month as favorable growing conditions improved yield and the crop experienced a low incidence of pests or disease problems.
Uzbekistan	5.9	+0.2	+4	+1	Production is estimated higher this month due to favorable harvesting conditions and an upward adjustment in yields.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1993/94	1994/95	Proj. 1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	Proj. 1995/96	1993/94	Prel. 1994/95	Prel. 1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	1993/94	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.
All Wheat Winter Other	—Million acres—			—Million acres—			—Bushels per acre—				—Million bushels—			
	72.2	70.3	69.1	62.7	61.8	60.9	38.2	37.6	35.9	35.9	2,396	2,321	2,187	2,183
	51.6	49.2	48.8	43.8	41.4	41.1	40.2	40.2	37.6	37.8	1,760	1,662	1,552	1,551
	20.6	21.1	20.3	18.9	20.4	19.8	33.7	32.3	31.1	31.9	636	659	635	632
Soybeans	60.1	61.7	62.6	57.3	60.9	61.7	32.6	41.4	37.0	35.5	1,871	2,517	2,285	2,191
Corn	73.2	79.2	71.3	62.9	72.9	64.7	100.7	138.6	121.1	116.6	6,336	10,103	7,832	7,541
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.3	59.9	73.0	65.0	59.2	534	655	538	492
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	58.9	56.2	58.3	57.6	398	375	374	361
Oats	7.9	6.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	3.0	54.4	57.1	57.3	55.2	207	229	186	163
Rice							—Pounds per acre—				—Million CWT—			
	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,843	5,710	156.1	197.8	181.8	177.6
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	16.7	12.8	13.3	15.9	606	708	615	579	16.1	19.7	20.3	19.1
											—Million 480-pound bales—			

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe			FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe		W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Turkey
--- Million metric tons ---																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	559.3	494.1	65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.7	2.1	16.5	2.0	16.5	40.4
	522.4	459.3	63.2	23.1	4.0	85.1	0.8	34.0	59.3	99.3	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	11.0	2.2	9.0	1.8	14.7	40.6
	532.9	473.4	59.5	24.0	3.6	86.6	1.0	35.3	61.7	100.0	61.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	9.0	1.5	17.0	2.2	15.5	38.3
	529.8	470.3	59.4	24.1	3.6	85.9	0.9	35.5	59.9	100.0	61.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.5	1.6	16.5	2.2	15.5	38.3
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	790.1	603.7	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.7	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.8	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	13.6	10.4	87.2
	865.5	580.5	285.0	23.4	21.8	86.7	1.5	46.6	79.7	112.9	33.6	5.2	1.9	3.8	13.7	37.4	5.0	5.2	9.2	92.8
	800.2	576.4	223.7	23.0	21.2	88.5	1.8	50.3	68.9	115.6	31.1	5.5	1.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	9.0	9.6	9.5	88.8
	796.6	582.0	214.5	23.6	21.2	88.6	1.8	51.6	66.9	121.6	31.1	5.3	1.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	8.8	9.6	9.5	88.7
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	352.6	347.4	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	84.9
	360.5	353.9	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	81.6	30.3	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	89.8
	357.6	351.7	5.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	123.0	79.0	30.6	3.6	14.1	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	90.0
	357.1	351.3	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	124.0	79.0	29.9	3.6	13.9	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	89.7
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	1,702.1	1,445.2	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.6	75.1	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.9	15.8	23.3	43.0	27.1	15.6	27.1	212.4
	1,748.5	1,393.7	354.8	46.5	26.0	173.2	2.3	80.6	140.0	335.3	174.3	35.5	20.4	17.9	25.3	47.0	14.9	7.0	24.0	223.3
	1,690.7	1,401.5	289.2	47.0	25.0	176.4	2.7	85.7	131.7	338.6	171.1	36.1	22.1	17.9	24.0	42.4	26.8	11.8	25.2	217.2
	1,683.4	1,403.6	279.8	47.7	25.0	175.8	2.7	87.2	127.9	345.6	171.1	35.2	22.1	17.7	23.5	42.5	26.1	11.8	25.2	216.7
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	227.4	168.0	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.4	0.9	3.6	10.1	38.6	23.2	4.7	3.2	0.8	16.8	25.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	17.5
	259.5	179.8	79.7	9.6	0.9	13.0	0.9	3.9	8.9	42.4	23.8	4.9	3.4	0.8	18.8	26.6	1.0	0.6	1.8	18.5
	255.9	182.7	73.2	8.7	1.1	13.5	0.9	5.2	10.1	42.1	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.8	18.7	25.4	1.5	0.8	2.1	19.1
	252.8	182.6	70.2	8.7	1.1	13.5	0.9	5.6	10.2	42.4	23.9	5.0	3.8	0.8	18.9	24.4	1.4	0.8	2.1	19.1
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																				
<u>Cotton</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. Sep. Oct.	77.0	60.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	9.0
	85.6	66.0	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.9	10.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	8.8
	88.8	68.5	20.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	19.0	10.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	3.5	10.3
	88.2	69.0	19.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.0	10.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	3.5	10.3

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

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TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95	1994/95
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	311.69	315.57	303.26	303.80	2.53	2.74	2.64	2.62	790.12	865.55	800.17	796.59	-3.58	-0.45	-68.96	-7.97
United States	33.50	37.62	33.60	33.43	5.57	7.58	6.66	6.42	186.45	285.04	223.74	214.54	-9.20	-4.11	-70.50	-24.73
Total Foreign	278.19	277.95	269.65	270.38	2.17	2.09	2.14	2.15	603.66	580.51	576.42	582.04	5.62	0.97	1.54	0.26
Major Exporters	21.85	20.03	21.71	21.73	2.92	2.55	2.75	2.77	63.84	51.16	59.75	60.18	0.43	0.72	9.02	17.63
Canada	6.90	6.96	6.89	6.91	3.49	3.36	3.33	3.41	24.04	23.39	22.96	23.59	0.63	2.74	0.20	0.85
Argentina	3.71	3.66	3.85	3.85	3.58	3.76	3.73	3.73	13.29	13.75	14.35	14.35	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.40
Australia	5.03	4.07	5.16	5.16	1.96	1.23	1.75	1.71	9.84	5.02	9.01	8.81	-0.20	-2.22	3.79	75.50
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	3.98	4.50	4.50	2.72	1.31	2.14	2.14	13.59	5.21	9.63	9.63	0.00	0.00	4.43	85.07
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	99.63	95.92	91.03	90.34	2.58	2.49	2.56	2.58	256.64	238.99	233.35	232.85	-0.50	-0.21	-6.14	-2.57
FSU-12	52.06	49.25	44.98	44.39	1.77	1.62	1.53	1.51	92.08	79.73	68.85	66.93	-1.92	-2.79	-12.80	-16.06
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.10	28.10	1.59	1.50	1.33	1.33	50.89	45.25	37.30	37.30	0.00	0.00	-7.95	-17.57
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	6.30	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.65	2.65	20.29	18.53	16.70	16.70	0.00	0.00	-1.83	-9.86
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	6.40	5.81	1.06	0.89	0.83	0.58	9.37	6.86	5.30	3.38	-1.92	-36.23	-3.48	-50.73
Baltic States	1.63	1.54	1.41	1.41	2.00	1.71	1.95	1.95	3.25	2.62	2.74	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.27
EU-15	18.92	18.69	18.61	18.51	4.89	4.64	4.76	4.79	92.43	86.73	88.51	88.64	0.12	0.14	1.91	2.21
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.63	5.63	19.78	19.83	22.25	22.25	0.00	0.00	2.42	12.19
France	3.94	3.47	3.42	3.42	6.60	6.40	6.63	6.63	25.99	22.20	22.65	22.65	0.00	0.00	0.45	2.03
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.59	16.38	16.38	2.66	2.81	3.07	3.15	44.47	46.57	50.29	51.59	1.30	2.58	5.02	10.78
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.15	6.15	2.52	2.35	2.68	2.68	15.24	14.14	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	2.36	16.69
Romania	4.14	4.15	4.00	4.00	2.46	2.59	3.07	3.07	10.16	10.75	12.25	12.25	0.00	0.00	1.50	13.93
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.88	3.86	3.72	3.82	3.82	3.16	3.21	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.21
Mexico	9.94	9.45	9.25	9.25	2.28	2.31	2.29	2.29	22.71	21.80	21.20	21.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-2.75
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	4.26	3.75	4.35	4.35	1.71	1.53	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.22	14.36
Other Foreign	156.71	162.00	156.92	158.32	1.81	1.79	1.81	1.83	283.18	290.36	283.33	289.02	5.69	2.01	-1.35	-0.46
China	25.81	26.30	26.44	27.84	4.52	4.29	4.37	4.37	116.74	112.88	115.64	121.64	6.00	5.19	8.76	7.76
India	33.19	34.50	32.90	32.90	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.95	31.15	33.60	31.10	31.10	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-7.44
Brazil	14.25	14.74	14.57	14.57	2.37	2.54	2.32	2.32	33.76	37.43	33.76	33.76	0.00	0.00	-3.68	-9.82
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.09	10.44	9.18	9.46	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.28	3.11
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.30	-0.20	-3.64	0.10	1.92
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.10
Others	72.82	76.01	72.60	72.65	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.14	80.66	87.52	83.27	83.16	-0.11	-0.14	-4.36	-4.99

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area					Yield					Production					Change in Production			
	Prel.					Prel.					1995/96 Proj.					From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	Sep.	Oct.	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	Sep.	Oct.	1993/94	1994/95	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares					Metric tons per hectare					Million metric tons								
World	129.66	132.68	129.94	131.22		3.63	4.19	3.90	3.86		471.00	555.88	506.96	506.30		-0.66	-0.13	-49.58	-8.92
United States	25.46	29.51	26.18	26.18		6.32	8.70	7.60	7.32		160.95	256.63	198.95	191.56		-7.39	-3.71	-65.07	-25.36
Total Foreign	104.19	103.17	103.76	105.04		2.98	2.90	2.97	3.00		310.05	299.25	308.01	314.74		6.72	2.18	15.49	5.18
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.35	7.35		3.50	2.84	3.28	3.28		25.78	19.05	24.10	24.10		0.00	0.00	5.05	26.51
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.70		4.17	4.32	4.26	4.26		10.00	10.80	11.50	11.50		0.00	0.00	0.70	6.48
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50		3.30	1.55	2.57	2.57		12.88	4.65	9.00	9.00		0.00	0.00	4.35	93.55
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15		2.71	3.00	3.13	3.13		2.90	3.60	3.60	3.60		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	22.67	20.79	21.34	21.25		3.50	3.55	3.64	3.70		79.40	73.75	77.73	78.54		0.81	1.04	4.79	6.50
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	6.97	6.97		2.79	3.16	3.38	3.52		20.17	22.35	23.56	24.56		1.00	4.25	2.20	9.85
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.15	3.15		2.58	2.83	3.17	3.17		8.00	8.50	10.00	10.00		0.00	0.00	1.50	17.65
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10		2.81	3.22	3.10	3.57		5.91	6.76	6.50	7.50		1.00	15.38	0.74	10.95
EU-15	3.79	3.67	3.69	3.69		8.05	7.70	7.80	7.80		30.49	28.31	28.79	28.79		0.00	0.00	0.48	1.71
France	1.85	1.64	1.67	1.67		8.03	7.72	7.78	7.78		14.84	12.64	13.00	13.00		0.00	0.00	0.36	2.85
Italy	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94		8.66	8.22	8.51	8.51		8.03	7.48	8.00	8.00		0.00	0.00	0.52	6.91
Mexico	8.56	8.00	7.50	7.50		2.24	2.28	2.20	2.20		19.14	18.20	16.50	16.50		0.00	0.00	-1.70	-9.34
FSU-12	2.99	1.93	3.10	3.01		3.02	2.21	2.72	2.73		9.02	4.26	8.42	8.23		-0.19	-2.26	3.96	93.03
Russia	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00		3.04	1.80	2.50	2.50		2.45	0.90	2.50	2.50		0.00	0.00	1.60	177.78
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20		2.84	2.36	2.67	2.67		3.79	1.54	3.20	3.20		0.00	0.00	1.66	108.20
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20		0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23		0.00	0.00	-0.03	-11.54
Others	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05		4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75		0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24		0.00	0.00	-0.13	-34.24
Other Foreign	74.15	75.68	75.07	76.45		2.76	2.73	2.75	2.77		204.87	206.45	206.18	212.10		5.91	2.87	5.65	2.74
China	20.69	21.15	21.30	22.70		4.96	4.69	4.79	4.76		102.70	99.28	102.00	108.00		6.00	5.88	8.72	8.78
Brazil	13.69	14.19	14.00	14.00		2.41	2.58	2.36	2.36		32.93	36.66	33.00	33.00		0.00	0.00	-3.65	-9.97
India	5.99	6.10	6.10	6.10		1.58	1.64	1.64	1.64		9.48	10.00	10.00	10.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.98		6.59	7.37	6.70	7.07		6.50	7.04	6.70	6.93		0.23	3.43	-0.11	-1.60
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	2.95		1.83	1.73	1.83	1.80		5.40	5.20	5.50	5.30		-0.20	-3.64	0.10	1.92
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90		1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59		5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60		0.00	0.00	0.05	1.10
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85		6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47		4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50		0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.65
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20		1.54	0.71	1.67	1.67		2.16	1.00	2.00	2.00		0.00	0.00	1.00	100.00
Others	24.53	25.03	24.72	24.77		1.45	1.48	1.49	1.48		35.68	37.07	36.88	36.77		-0.12	-0.31	-0.30	-0.81

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production							
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year					
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons											
World	74.09	73.14	69.49	69.09	2.29	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	169.89	161.01	150.74	149.86	-0.88	-0.58	-11.14	-6.92
United States	2.73	2.70	2.60	2.54	3.17	3.03	3.14	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	8.67	8.16	8.15	7.87	-0.28	-3.44	-0.29	-3.60
Total Foreign	71.35	70.44	66.89	66.55	2.26	2.17	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	161.23	152.85	142.60	141.99	-0.60	-0.42	-10.85	-7.10
EU-15	11.22	10.99	10.90	10.83	4.19	3.98	4.01	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	47.04	43.78	43.78	43.88	0.10	0.23	0.10	0.23
Denmark	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.76	4.73	4.94	4.86	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	3.37	3.46	3.60	4.20	0.60	16.67	0.74	21.39
France	1.62	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.53	5.47	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	8.98	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.63
Germany	2.20	2.07	2.10	2.10	5.00	5.27	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	11.00	10.90	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	10.09
Italy	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.40	3.81	3.74	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.62	1.47	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.25
Spain	3.48	3.60	3.40	3.30	2.74	2.11	1.62	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	9.52	7.60	5.50	5.00	-0.50	-9.09	-2.60	-34.18
United Kingdom	1.16	1.11	1.20	1.20	5.19	5.38	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	6.04	5.95	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.75	12.70
FSU-12	28.96	29.81	26.10	25.80	1.82	1.72	1.51	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	52.59	51.41	39.54	38.34	-1.20	-3.04	-13.08	-25.43
Russia	15.45	16.40	15.00	15.00	1.72	1.65	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	26.63	27.10	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	-7.10	-26.20
Ukraine	4.22	5.09	3.90	3.90	3.21	2.85	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	13.55	14.51	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	-3.51	-24.18
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.10	5.10	4.80	1.02	0.84	0.78	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	7.15	5.10	4.00	2.80	-1.20	-30.00	-2.30	-45.10
Baltic States	1.02	1.09	0.95	0.95	2.08	1.76	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.13	1.92	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.14
Eastern Europe	3.75	3.61	3.63	3.63	2.89	3.04	3.29	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	10.83	10.98	11.93	12.23	0.30	2.51	1.25	11.36
Poland	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.10	2.75	2.70	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.30	2.70	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	18.52
Czech Rep.	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	3.85	3.80	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.57
Romania	0.64	0.76	0.60	0.60	2.42	2.11	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.55	1.60	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.20	12.50
Canada	4.16	4.09	4.30	4.34	3.12	2.86	2.91	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	12.97	11.69	12.50	12.90	0.40	3.20	1.21	10.35
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	4.07	9.61	8.91	8.91	8.91	8.91	8.91	8.91	0.94	2.21	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-7.24
Norway	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	3.62	2.94	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.00
Turkey	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	2.06	1.89	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	7.30	6.80	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	5.88
Australia	3.42	2.50	3.19	3.19	2.03	1.12	1.76	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	6.96	2.79	5.60	5.40	-0.20	-3.57	2.61	93.48
China	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.43	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.26
Morocco	2.15	2.58	1.30	1.30	0.47	1.44	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	1.02	3.72	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-3.12	-83.87
India	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.65	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	10.75	9.84	10.54	10.54	1.28	1.23	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	13.74	12.14	11.90	11.90	-0.00	-0.00	-0.24	-1.97

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.75	19.89	18.67	18.56	1.80	1.68	1.67	1.64	35.49	33.43	31.16	30.45	-0.71	-2.27	-2.97	-8.89
United States	1.54	1.62	1.31	1.20	1.95	2.05	2.06	1.98	3.00	3.32	2.70	2.37	-0.33	-12.32	-0.96	-28.73
Total Foreign	18.21	18.27	17.36	17.36	1.78	1.65	1.64	1.62	32.49	30.10	28.46	28.08	-0.38	-1.32	-2.02	-6.70
FSU-12	9.80	9.99	9.32	9.35	1.50	1.39	1.28	1.24	14.73	13.90	11.93	11.63	-0.30	-2.51	-2.26	-16.29
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.19	1.19	11.54	10.75	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.25	-11.63
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.12	2.12	0.87	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-15.97
Baltic States	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.14	1.77	1.36	1.75	1.75	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.39
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.10	1.81	1.87	1.87	5.64	4.89	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.35
Canada	1.34	1.49	1.20	1.20	2.65	2.44	2.37	2.37	3.55	3.64	2.85	2.85	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-21.66
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.20	1.20	1.66	0.96	1.50	1.50	1.65	0.90	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	100.67
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.92	5.75	5.56	5.53	2.21	2.13	2.23	2.22	13.09	12.25	12.38	12.30	-0.08	-0.61	0.05	0.44
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU-15	1.99	2.07	1.89	1.86	2.46	2.37	2.47	2.47	4.88	4.90	4.67	4.59	-0.08	-1.61	-0.31	-6.29
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.33	4.82	4.16	4.92	4.92	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-3.79
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.64	3.44	3.24	3.24	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.35
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	4.32	3.06	3.93	3.93	1.30	0.99	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.11	11.00
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.13	1.13	2.08	1.97	2.35	2.35	2.71	2.52	2.65	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.92
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.60	3.28	3.43	3.43	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.62
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	2.00	2.58	2.58	1.50	1.24	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.31	25.00
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	3.75	2.50	3.75	3.75	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.15	50.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.33
Others	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.86	2.93	2.48	2.60	2.60	-0.00	-0.00	0.12	4.96

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	From last month	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	12.89	10.77	10.15	10.02	2.02	2.03	2.22	2.23	26.09	21.90	22.49	22.38	0.00	0.00	0.48	2.21
United States	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.15	1.71	1.75	1.72	1.65	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.25	-0.04	-12.80	-0.04	-12.50
Total Foreign	12.74	10.61	9.98	9.87	2.03	2.04	2.22	2.24	25.83	21.61	22.20	22.13	-0.07	-0.32	0.52	2.41
FSU-12	8.12	5.90	5.11	4.99	1.73	1.59	1.57	1.57	14.08	9.38	8.01	7.84	-0.17	-2.12	-1.53	-16.35
Russia	5.99	3.90	3.30	3.30	1.53	1.54	1.45	1.45	9.15	6.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-1.20	-20.00
Ukraine	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	2.37	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.18	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	6.27
Belarus	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	2.84	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.90	1.92	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.14
Baltic States	0.48	0.28	0.32	0.32	1.87	1.70	1.87	1.87	0.90	0.48	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.15
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.17	1.98	2.12	1.82	1.82	0.32	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-21.32
Other Foreign	3.97	4.24	4.39	4.40	2.65	2.68	3.03	3.04	10.53	11.36	13.29	13.39	0.10	0.75	2.03	17.88
Eastern Europe	2.45	2.68	2.71	2.71	2.28	2.25	2.57	2.57	5.59	6.01	6.96	6.96	0.00	0.00	0.95	15.76
Hungary	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.57	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-15.00
Poland	2.20	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.57	2.57	5.00	5.30	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	18.87
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.77	3.51	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.36
EU-15	1.21	1.25	1.36	1.37	3.78	3.96	4.37	4.41	4.57	4.95	5.93	6.03	0.10	1.69	1.08	21.82
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	4.25	4.22	4.44	5.00	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.50	0.10	25.00	0.12	31.58
France	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.60	4.50	4.50	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.66	0.72	0.83	0.83	4.52	4.79	5.33	5.33	2.98	3.45	4.40	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.95	27.54
Spain	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.75	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.30	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-9.09
Austria	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.14	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.58
Sweden	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.42	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Others	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.92	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96	1995/96
	37.53	38.82	37.70	37.71	1.41	1.47	1.43	1.40	52.81	56.92	53.98	52.82	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	37.53	38.82	37.70	37.71	1.41	1.47	1.43	1.40	52.81	56.92	53.98	52.82	-1.17	-2.16	-4.10	-7.20
United States	3.61	3.63	3.35	3.36	3.76	4.58	4.08	3.72	13.57	16.64	13.66	12.49	-1.17	-8.53	-4.14	-24.91
Total Foreign	33.92	35.19	34.35	34.35	1.16	1.14	1.17	1.17	39.24	40.28	40.33	40.33	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.11
India	12.88	12.80	12.30	12.30	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.89	11.52	11.50	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-4.35
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.85
Mexico	1.03	1.10	1.45	1.45	2.92	2.73	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	40.00
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-25.00
Argentina	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.60	3.51	3.39	3.33	3.33	2.27	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	2.02	2.00	2.00	0.93	1.02	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.28	28.08
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	50.00
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Yemen	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-11.11
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.16	2.68	1.68	2.19	2.19	0.43	0.24	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.11	45.83
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	20.89	22.23	21.89	21.89	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.33	27.54	28.58	29.13	29.13	0.00	0.00	0.55	1.91

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	144.58	145.54	145.99	146.20	3.61	3.67	3.63	3.62	352.62	360.49	357.60	357.06	-0.54	-0.15	-3.44	-0.95
United States	1.15	1.34	1.26	1.26	6.18	6.68	6.55	6.40	5.24	6.55	5.94	5.80	-0.13	-2.26	-0.75	-11.41
Total Foreign	143.43	144.20	144.73	144.94	3.59	3.64	3.61	3.59	347.38	353.94	351.66	351.26	-0.41	-0.12	-2.69	-0.76
Major Exporters	22.82	23.46	23.80	23.75	2.78	2.83	2.85	2.84	40.72	42.50	43.50	43.25	-0.25	-0.57	0.75	1.77
Vietnam	6.52	6.65	6.70	6.70	3.56	3.57	3.62	3.62	15.30	15.65	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.24
Thailand	8.68	9.20	9.25	9.20	2.21	2.32	2.31	2.28	12.67	14.10	14.10	13.85	-0.25	-1.77	-0.25	-1.77
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	2.96	2.96	8.75	9.30	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.38
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.15	2.15	2.74	2.45	2.51	2.51	4.00	3.45	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.44
Major Importers	14.43	14.20	14.12	14.12	4.17	4.18	4.21	4.13	40.13	39.62	39.60	38.90	-0.70	-1.77	-0.72	-1.81
Indonesia	11.00	10.74	10.70	10.70	4.38	4.34	4.40	4.30	31.32	30.32	30.60	29.90	-0.70	-2.29	-0.42	-1.37
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.12	1.07	1.07	5.73	6.17	6.17	6.17	4.75	5.06	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-5.14
EU-15	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	5.70	5.76	5.77	5.77	1.28	1.34	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.57
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	106.18	106.54	106.81	107.07	3.91	3.97	3.92	3.92	266.53	271.82	268.56	269.10	0.54	0.20	-2.72	-1.00
China	30.36	30.17	30.50	30.70	5.85	5.83	5.76	5.77	124.39	123.15	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.81	0.85	0.69
India	42.03	42.50	42.50	42.50	2.82	2.88	2.79	2.79	78.97	81.60	79.00	79.00	0.00	0.00	-2.60	-3.19
Bangladesh	9.98	9.86	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.52	2.70	2.70	18.04	16.60	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	8.43
Japan	2.14	2.20	2.10	2.11	4.58	6.81	6.34	6.40	7.13	10.90	9.70	9.83	0.13	1.34	-1.07	-9.82
Brazil	4.38	4.24	4.25	4.25	2.40	2.58	2.46	2.46	7.15	7.43	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-4.43
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.70	3.70	2.88	2.85	2.84	2.84	6.45	6.80	6.83	6.83	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.37
Egypt	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.42	7.80	7.94	7.86	8.06	2.54	2.83	2.60	2.10	-0.50	-19.23	-0.73	-25.80
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.51	5.51	1.64	1.51	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.73
FSU-12	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	3.16	2.82	3.01	2.79	1.27	1.00	1.07	0.99	-0.08	-7.49	-0.01	-1.00
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.69	2.69	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	8.20	8.88	8.61	8.61	0.77	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.60
Others	12.159	12.284	12.150	12.346	2.743	2.842	2.846	2.708	18.188	19.193	18.966	18.958	-0.008	-0.042	-0.235	-1.224

October 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	Oct	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	Oct	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	Oct				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.45	259.48	255.88	252.82	-3.06	-1.19	-6.66	-2.57
Total Foreign 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	167.95	179.76	182.71	182.58	-0.13	-0.07	2.82	1.57
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-3.51
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.25	4.55	4.83	4.80	-0.03	-0.62	0.25	5.45
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.94	156.73	161.29	161.96	1.48	1.59	1.53	1.50	218.44	249.98	246.27	243.25	-3.03	-1.23	-6.73	-2.69
United States 2/	30.15	32.20	33.59	33.61	1.97	2.48	2.18	2.09	59.50	79.72	73.17	70.24	-2.93	-4.01	-9.48	-11.89
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	117.79	124.53	127.69	128.35	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.35	158.94	170.26	173.10	173.00	-0.10	-0.06	2.75	1.61
South America	22.91	24.38	24.30	24.65	1.99	2.01	1.96	1.90	45.54	49.00	47.64	46.84	-0.80	-1.68	-2.16	-4.40
Brazil	12.62	12.82	12.60	12.50	2.02	2.07	2.02	1.95	25.53	26.55	25.40	24.40	-1.00	-3.94	-2.16	-8.12
Argentina	8.08	9.31	9.32	9.77	2.08	2.02	2.01	1.94	16.85	18.83	18.71	18.91	0.20	1.07	0.07	0.39
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.40	1.70	1.49	1.49	2.04	2.48	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.00	-0.22	-8.86
China	23.86	25.89	26.34	26.34	1.62	1.64	1.60	1.61	38.61	42.38	42.13	42.38	0.26	0.61	0.00	0.00
India	28.53	28.76	29.30	29.60	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.79	22.61	23.18	23.38	23.28	-0.10	-0.43	0.10	0.43
European Union	5.95	6.43	6.18	6.07	1.92	2.02	2.18	2.22	11.43	12.96	13.48	13.46	-0.02	-0.13	0.50	3.84
France	1.44	1.83	1.89	1.90	2.31	2.27	2.62	2.66	3.32	4.16	4.96	5.06	0.10	2.02	0.90	21.63
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.69	2.69	0.80	1.17	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.56
Germany	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.21	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.22
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.21	1.11	0.73	0.83	0.64	0.61	1.28	1.11	0.77	0.67	-0.10	-12.95	-0.44	-39.51
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.37
FSU-12	8.88	8.93	9.95	9.95	1.13	1.00	1.02	1.02	10.05	8.94	10.11	10.18	0.08	0.75	1.24	13.87
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.84	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.79	0.79	3.36	3.10	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.70	22.74
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.33	0.99	1.26	1.26	2.38	1.77	2.27	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.50	28.33
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.52	1.57	2.49	2.35	2.29	2.37	0.08	3.32	0.02	0.77
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.06	6.06	1.51	1.44	1.44	1.44	7.41	9.60	8.72	8.72	0.00	0.00	-0.87	-9.10
Indonesia	2.03	2.10	2.09	2.14	1.20	1.18	1.22	1.21	2.44	2.49	2.55	2.60	0.05	1.96	0.11	4.47
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.09	1.07	1.11	3.17	3.39	3.70	3.83	0.13	3.54	0.44	12.99
Eastern Europe	2.48	2.48	2.94	3.06	1.47	1.59	1.78	1.83	3.64	3.94	5.23	5.59	0.36	6.89	1.65	41.93
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.60	1.70	2.04	2.35	2.27	0.59	0.76	1.15	1.36	0.21	18.26	0.60	79.89
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.79	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.48	1.48	0.79	0.86	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.32	36.74
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.54	1.74	1.54	1.76	1.76	0.75	0.69	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.26	37.28
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.46	1.49	1.49	1.66	1.77	2.06	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.30	16.77
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.53	1.87	1.62	1.68	1.68	0.64	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.12	16.16
Others	13.35	14.05	15.09	15.04	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.87	11.70	11.82	13.18	13.13	-0.05	-0.38	1.32	11.15

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	60.26	62.50	62.07	62.39	1.95	2.18	2.08	2.01	117.33	136.49	128.79	125.26	-3.54	-2.75	-11.23	-8.23
United States	23.21	24.63	24.98	24.98	2.19	2.78	2.49	2.39	50.92	68.49	62.18	59.62	-2.56	-4.11	-8.87	-12.95
Total Foreign	37.06	37.87	37.09	37.41	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.75	66.41	67.99	66.62	65.63	-0.98	-1.48	-2.36	-3.47
Major Exporters	17.89	18.30	17.80	17.90	3.39	2.18	2.18	2.11	38.80	39.90	38.75	37.75	-1.00	-2.58	-2.15	-5.39
Brazil	11.44	11.50	11.20	11.10	2.16	2.22	2.17	2.10	24.70	25.50	24.30	23.30	-1.00	-4.12	-2.20	-8.63
Argentina	5.40	5.70	5.50	5.70	2.28	2.14	2.27	2.19	12.30	12.20	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.46
Paraguay	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.71	2.00	1.77	1.77	1.80	2.20	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-11.36
Other Foreign	19.17	19.57	19.29	19.51	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.43	27.61	28.09	27.87	27.88	0.02	0.06	-0.21	-0.74
China	9.45	10.00	9.40	9.40	1.62	1.60	1.60	1.60	15.31	16.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-6.25
India	4.25	3.95	4.20	4.40	0.94	0.84	0.95	0.91	4.00	3.30	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	21.21
Canada	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.81	2.57	2.75	2.59	2.59	1.85	2.25	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-6.71
Indonesia	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.50	1.11	1.09	1.14	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.65	1.70	0.05	3.03	0.10	6.25
Eastern Europe	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.26	1.47	1.54	1.74	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.02	10.96	0.06	29.08
European Union	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.32	2.85	2.94	3.41	3.00	0.81	1.03	1.01	0.95	-0.06	-5.85	-0.08	-7.95
FSU-12	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.88
Russia	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.99
Ukraine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.17	2.16	1.90	2.20	2.20	0.48	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-13.02
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.40	1.36	1.35	1.35	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.17
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.25
Japan	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.16	1.62	1.38	1.38	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
Bolivia	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.73
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.45	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.88
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	14.29
Others	0.69	0.71	0.83	0.78	1.37	1.30	1.28	1.36	0.94	0.92	1.07	1.07	-0.00	-0.00	0.14	15.37

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT Percent		MMT Percent	
World	30.57	31.86	34.57	34.59	0.97	1.04	0.99	0.99	29.77	33.15	34.38	34.18	-0.20	-0.57	1.03	3.12
United States	5.17	5.39	6.40	6.43	1.11	1.28	1.11	1.04	5.75	6.90	7.09	6.69	-0.40	-5.70	-0.21	-3.03
Total Foreign	25.39	26.47	28.17	28.17	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.98	24.02	26.25	27.28	27.49	0.21	0.76	1.24	4.73
China	5.00	5.53	5.40	5.40	1.33	1.39	1.36	1.36	6.66	7.70	7.35	7.35	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-4.60
FSU-12	2.82	2.70	2.69	2.69	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.37	3.83	3.66	3.61	3.69	0.08	2.11	0.03	0.71
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.52	1.57	2.48	2.34	2.28	2.36	0.08	3.33	0.02	0.77
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.85	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	4.10	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.12	1.09	1.13	2.74	2.96	3.27	3.40	0.13	4.01	0.44	14.88
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	0.62	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.91
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.46	1.66	1.68	1.68	0.83	0.97	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.21	21.28
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	10.47
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.24	1.77	2.28	1.99	1.99	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.85	1.46	1.39	1.39	0.69	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.09
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.49	0.70	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.11	15.36
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.54	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.55
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.43	1.55	1.45	1.40	1.40	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.64
Syria	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	2.29	2.09	2.10	2.10	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	11.41
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.16	75.12
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	43.62
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.99	1.16	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	50.25
Others	9.61	9.84	10.52	10.52	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	5.33	5.78	6.05	6.05	0.00	0.00	0.27	4.67

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.46	20.25	20.00	20.09	1.22	1.31	1.27	1.27	23.81	26.42	25.35	25.47	0.12	0.49	-0.95	-3.60
United States	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.62	2.25	2.94	2.60	2.58	1.54	1.93	1.62	1.59	-0.03	-1.97	-0.34	-17.38
Total Foreign	18.78	19.59	19.38	19.48	1.19	1.25	1.22	1.23	22.27	24.50	23.73	23.88	0.16	0.65	-0.62	-2.51
India	8.37	8.50	8.20	8.30	0.91	0.99	0.94	0.92	7.63	8.40	7.70	7.60	-0.10	-1.30	-0.80	-9.52
China	3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.49	2.56	8.42	9.68	9.38	9.63	0.26	2.72	-0.05	-0.54
Indonesia	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.14
Senegal	0.78	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.62	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.76
Burma	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.90	1.08	1.08	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.36
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.36
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.56
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-7.75
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.36
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.32	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.15	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06	80.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	1.22	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.48
Mexico	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.02	15.83
Others	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.94	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.87

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area					Yield					Production					Change in Production			
	Prel.					Prel.					Prel.					From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.76	19.25	20.70	20.85	20.85	1.17	1.23	1.19	1.19	1.19	20.86	23.70	24.62	24.80	24.80	0.18	0.74	1.10	4.64
United States	1.01	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.16	1.58	1.43	1.47	1.47	1.17	2.19	2.01	2.07	2.07	0.06	2.98	-0.12	-5.47
Total Foreign	16.76	17.87	19.29	19.44	19.44	1.18	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.17	19.69	21.51	22.61	22.73	22.73	0.12	0.54	1.22	5.67
FSU-12	5.02	5.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.06	0.85	0.92	0.92	0.92	5.31	4.44	5.68	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.00	1.24	27.84
Russia	2.92	3.11	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.95	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.77	2.55	3.30	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.75	29.26
Ukraine	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.34	0.97	1.27	1.27	1.27	2.20	1.60	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.50	31.25
Argentina	2.07	2.75	2.85	3.10	3.10	1.86	2.05	1.79	1.71	1.71	3.85	5.65	5.10	5.30	5.30	0.20	3.92	-0.35	-6.19
European Union	2.87	2.85	2.52	2.42	2.42	1.22	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.45	3.51	4.06	3.62	3.51	3.51	-0.12	-3.28	-0.55	-13.65
France	0.82	1.03	0.96	0.96	0.96	2.00	2.05	2.19	2.19	2.19	1.64	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	1.70	1.24	1.10	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.79	0.59	0.55	0.55	1.22	0.98	0.65	0.55	0.55	-0.10	-15.38	-0.43	-44.11
Italy	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.04
Eastern Europe	1.70	1.69	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.37	1.41	1.57	1.59	1.59	2.34	2.37	3.04	3.08	3.08	0.04	1.32	0.71	29.86
Hungary	0.39	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.79	1.57	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.70	0.65	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.25	38.46
Romania	0.59	0.58	0.72	0.72	0.72	1.18	1.32	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.70	0.77	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.28	36.90
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.95	2.00	1.91	2.15	2.15	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.04	12.31	0.06	17.74
Bulgaria	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.13	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.10	18.18
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	2.47	2.47	2.47	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.63
China	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-6.67
India	2.30	2.40	2.75	2.75	2.75	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.58	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	6.67
Turkey	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.21	0.70	0.65	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.08	11.54
Rep. of South Africa	0.38	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.46	1.02	0.83	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.18	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.04	28.91
Burma	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.89	0.77	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.69	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.32

October 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area					Yield					Production					Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		1993/94	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		1993/94	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year		
	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	Sept		Oct	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95		Sept	Oct	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent
World	19.89	22.87	23.95	24.04		1.34	1.32	1.38	1.39		26.67	30.22	33.13	33.53		0.41	1.22	3.32	10.97
	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.18		1.51	1.49	1.48	1.48		0.12	0.21	0.27	0.27		0.00	0.00	0.06	28.23
	19.81	22.73	23.76	23.86		1.34	1.32	1.38	1.39		26.55	30.01	32.86	33.26		0.41	1.23	3.26	10.85
India	6.17	6.30	6.30	6.30		0.87	0.87	0.89	0.89		5.39	5.50	5.60	5.60		0.00	0.00	0.10	1.82
China	5.30	5.78	7.00	7.00		1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29		6.94	7.49	9.00	9.00		0.00	0.00	1.51	20.13
Canada	4.10	5.75	5.20	5.20		1.34	1.26	1.26	1.26		5.48	7.23	6.55	6.55		0.00	0.00	-0.68	-9.38
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.86	2.88		2.70	2.58	2.87	2.91		6.52	7.26	8.21	8.37		0.16	1.95	1.11	15.25
France	0.57	0.71	0.83	0.84		2.74	2.55	3.13	3.21		1.55	1.80	2.60	2.70		0.10	3.85	0.90	50.00
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.99		2.83	2.74	3.07	3.07		2.85	2.90	3.02	3.02		0.00	0.00	0.12	4.28
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45		2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99		1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33		0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.37
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17		2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53		0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15		2.20	2.27	2.00	2.00		0.31	0.34	0.30	0.30		0.00	0.00	-0.04	-11.76
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.84	0.97		1.82	2.10	2.32	2.33		1.08	1.36	1.95	2.25		0.30	15.12	0.89	65.15
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.60		1.70	2.04	2.35	2.27		0.59	0.76	1.15	1.36		0.21	18.26	0.60	79.89
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.25		2.26	2.38	2.45	2.64		0.38	0.45	0.58	0.66		0.09	14.78	0.21	46.02
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.48	0.43		1.70	0.90	1.46	1.51		0.29	0.31	0.70	0.65		-0.05	-7.14	0.34	110.36
FSU - 12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33		0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83		0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28		0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.48
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14		0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71		0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10		0.00	0.00	-0.02	-18.03
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30		0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75		0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35		0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66		0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11		1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	Oct.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−3.51
Philippines	1.92	2.10	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−9.52
Indonesia	1.27	1.28	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.08
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.73
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.25	4.55	4.83	4.80	−0.03	−0.62	0.25	5.45
Malaysia	2.18	2.36	2.52	2.49	−0.03	−1.19	0.14	5.73
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.35
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
PALM OIL								
World	13.39	14.53	15.49	15.39	−0.10	−0.65	0.86	5.90
Malaysia	7.10	7.85	8.40	8.30	−0.10	−1.19	0.45	5.73
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.14
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67

October 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				From Last Month			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	From Last Month	From Last Month	From Last Year	From Last Year
World	30.60	31.93	34.57	34.62	548	584	559	554	77.01	85.63	88.76	88.16	-0.60	-0.67	2.53	2.96
United States	5.17	5.39	6.40	6.43	679	794	690	649	16.13	19.66	20.27	19.14	-1.12	-5.54	-0.52	-2.63
Total Foreign	25.43	26.54	28.18	28.20	521	541	529	533	60.88	65.97	68.49	69.02	0.53	0.77	3.05	4.62
Major Exporters	15.12	15.87	16.65	16.65	654	675	658	664	45.41	49.21	50.30	50.80	0.50	0.99	1.59	3.24
China	5.00	5.53	5.40	5.40	749	784	766	766	17.20	19.90	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-4.52
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	558	544	566	6.28	6.79	7.50	7.80	0.30	4.00	1.01	14.86
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	428	501	523	523	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.20	50.00
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.70	0.70	1060	1080	1089	1089	2.77	2.89	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.61	21.28
FSU-12	2.82	2.73	2.68	2.68	744	734	731	747	9.62	9.20	9.00	9.20	0.20	2.22	0.00	0.00
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.53	1.50	1.50	835	832	827	856	6.24	5.85	5.70	5.90	0.20	3.51	0.06	0.94
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	702	683	688	688	1.85	1.79	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67
Other	0.61	0.63	0.61	0.61	541	542	535	535	1.53	1.57	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.28
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1117	880	835	835	1.91	1.23	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-6.12
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	422	397	402	402	2.42	2.65	2.95	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.30	11.32
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.45	2.72	2.72	495	547	528	528	5.00	6.16	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.44	7.21
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	489	485	490	490	1.08	1.56	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.24	15.38
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.24	1246	1511	1315	1315	1.51	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	373	443	435	435	1.86	2.48	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.84
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	324	453	430	430	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.08	12.61
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	846	802	802	1.74	1.82	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.08	4.29
Other Foreign	9.88	10.20	11.01	11.03	302	319	322	322	13.72	14.94	16.30	16.32	0.02	0.15	1.38	9.23
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.85	281	300	291	291	9.60	10.50	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.44	2.59	3.16	3.18	367	374	399	399	4.12	4.44	5.80	5.82	0.03	0.43	1.38	31.03

October 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.8 million tons (1.7 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 9.0 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 7 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1994/95 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.7	8.8	-26.7	9.0	7	7
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	8	5
Foreign	2.0	8.8	-26.8	9.0	7	7
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.4	10.9	-33.7	9.6	10	4
U.S.	2.7	6.0	-14.5	17.9	10	4
Foreign	1.4	8.3	-19.1	7.5	10	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.3	7.5	-20.9	3.0	12	1
U.S.	3.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3	9	5
Foreign	2.4	7.4	-21.0	3.1	12	2
SOYBEANS						
World	2.7	2.8	-6.3	4.5	7	7
U.S.	3.4	1.8	-3.2	3.1	6	8
Foreign	4.7	2.3	-5.1	4.0	7	7
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---				
COTTON						
World	3.9	3.2	-10.1	9.9	6	7
U.S.	3.4	0.5	-1.4	0.9	9	5
Foreign	4.6	3.1	-10.4	10.2	5	8
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----				
CORN	2.9	215	-541	618	9	5
SORGHUM	3.8	27	-59	71	9	5
BARLEY	1.6	8	-12	24	7	5
OATS	1.0	4	-18	16	6	3

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

October 1995

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

October 11, 1995



1 - CANADA

In early September, warm, dry weather hastened maturity of late-planted grains and oilseeds. Damage from the season's first hard freeze (September 18-22) was likely limited to some unharvested canola. Since the freeze, harvests have progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. In Ontario, increased rainfall since mid-September has benefited winter wheat but left maturing soybeans and corn too wet.

2 - UNITED STATES

Hurricane Opal slammed into Florida's western panhandle, moved swiftly through Alabama up the west side of the Appalachians, and finally across the Northeast. Heavy rain and high winds halted crop harvesting, but boosted soil moisture reserves. In late September, an unusually early freeze terminated the growing season in the northwestern Corn Belt and brought significant snow to the Rockies.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, below normal September rainfall continued to stress winter wheat, but widespread early October rain stabilized wheat prospects and increased soil moisture for summer crop planting. In southern Brazil, near to above normal September rainfall boosted soil moisture for corn and soybean planting and coffee and citrus development.

4 - EUROPE

Above-normal precipitation in September over the northwest eased prolonged dryness, boosting topsoil moisture for developing sugar beets, and winter grain and oilseed planting. Unrelenting drought continued over Spain.

5 - FSU-WESTERN

Above-normal precipitation in September over most of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus favored developing winter grains and caused only minor delays in summer crop harvesting.

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

Weather conditions favored spring grain harvesting in Russia and Kazakhstan.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdrew from Pakistan and northern and western India during September. The resulting drier, warmer weather benefited maturing crops and aided previously flooded grain and cotton areas of northern India. However, the dryness left some late planted crops, notably Gujarat's groundnuts, short of needed moisture. In contrast, a surge of monsoon moisture in late September flooded some eastern rice. Frequent rain in southern India aided rabi crop establishment.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Below-normal September rainfall favored corn, soybean, cotton and rice maturation and harvesting across most of China. Early October showers slowed harvesting, especially in the south, but boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting in the north. Near- to below-normal September rainfall aided rice harvesting across the Korean Peninsula.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Below-normal September rainfall eased flooding across northeastern and northern Thailand, but heavy rain caused some flooding across the south-central rice areas. Near-normal rainfall favored rice irrigation supplies across Vietnam, but heavy rains exacerbated flooding in the north-central rice areas. Typhoon Sibyl brought excessive rains and flooding to the central Philippines in late September, possibly damaging corn, rice and sugarcane. Rain brought relief to western Java but dryness continued elsewhere across the island.

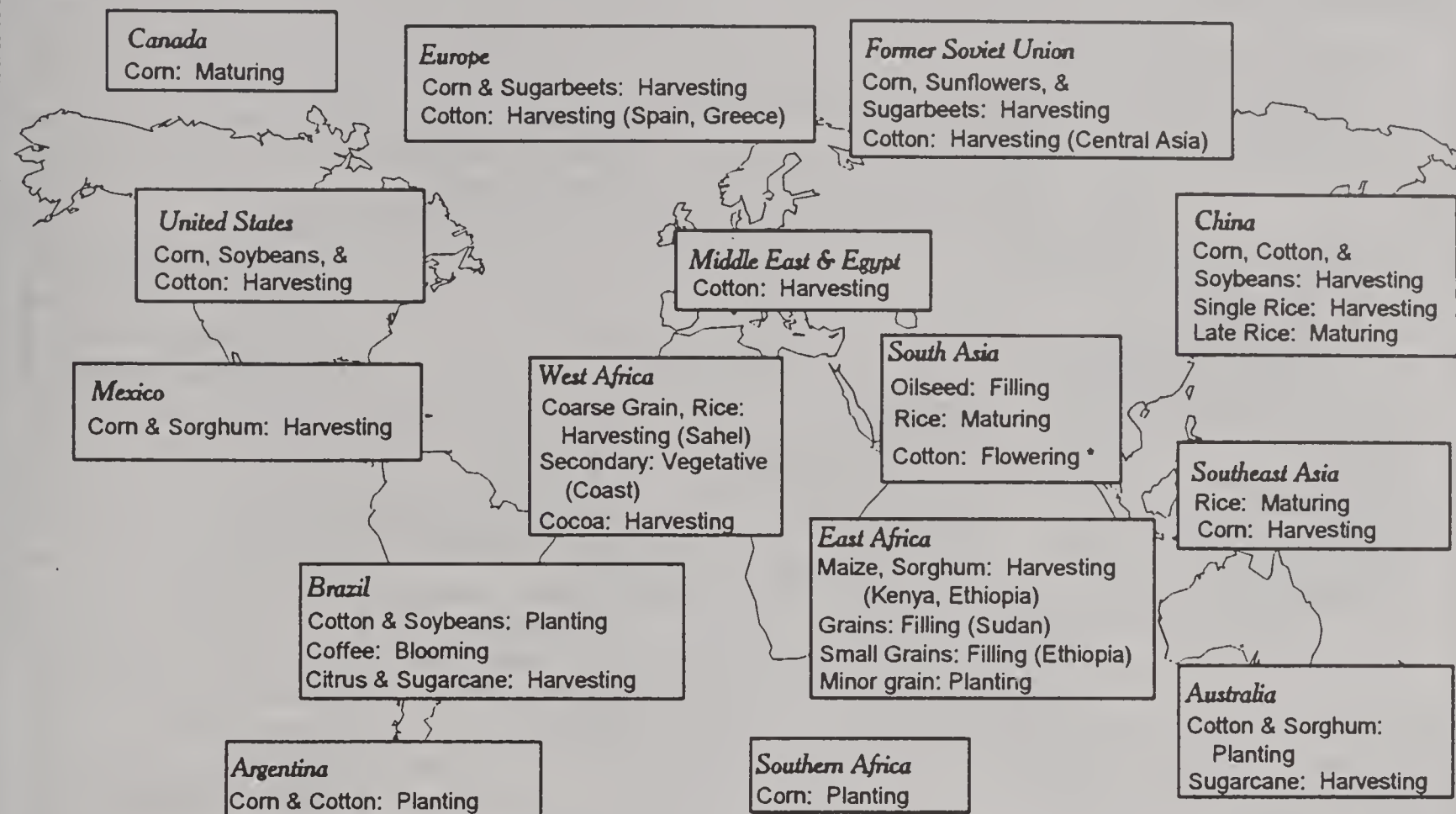
10 - AUSTRALIA

Showers since early September ended a drying trend in eastern Australia, benefiting immature winter grains. The rain in Queensland improved pastures and likely spurred planting in southern and western sorghum and cotton areas. In Western Australia, a drying trend reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains, but overall prospects are still very good.

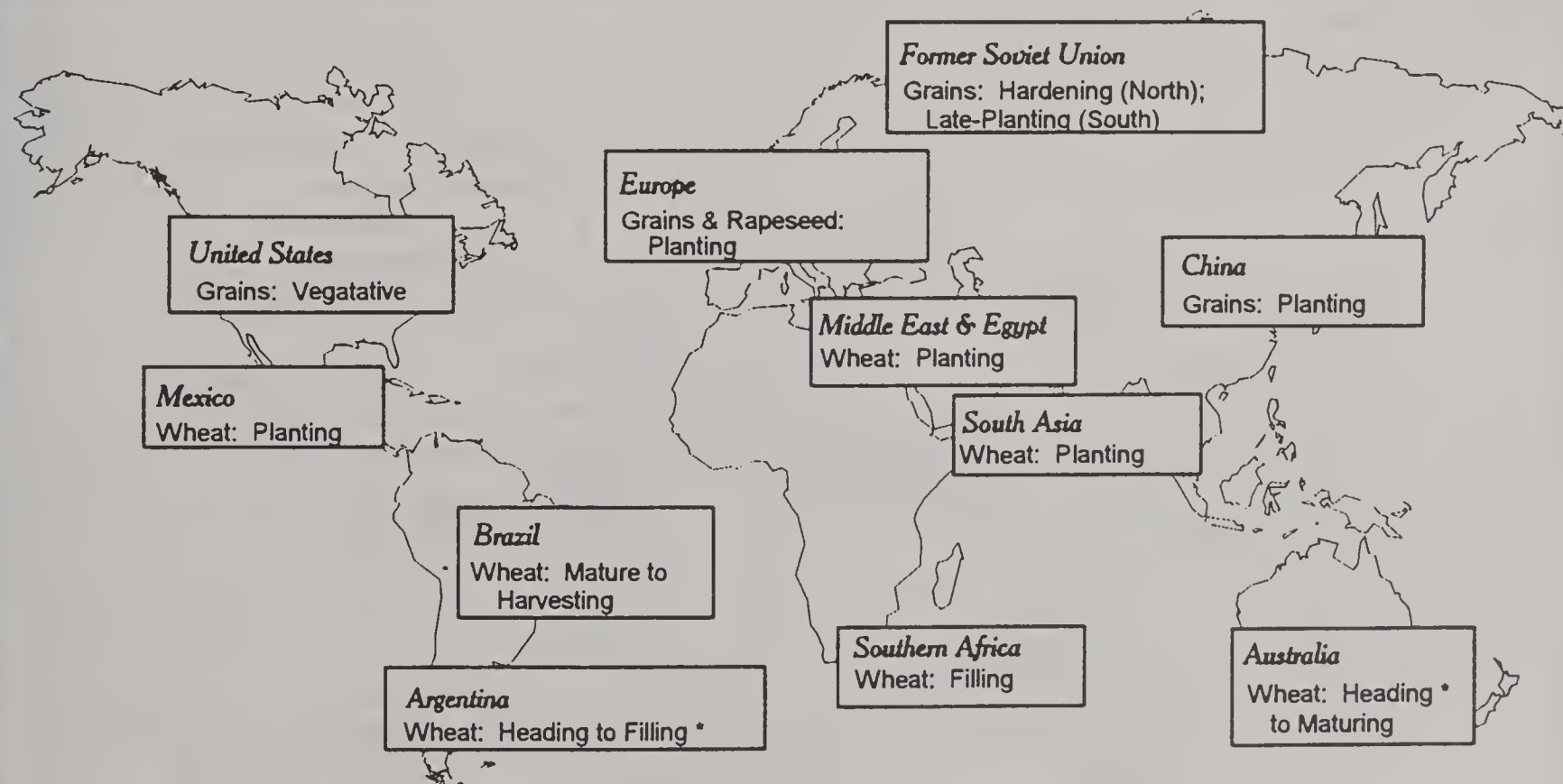
(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

October normal crop calendar

Summer crops



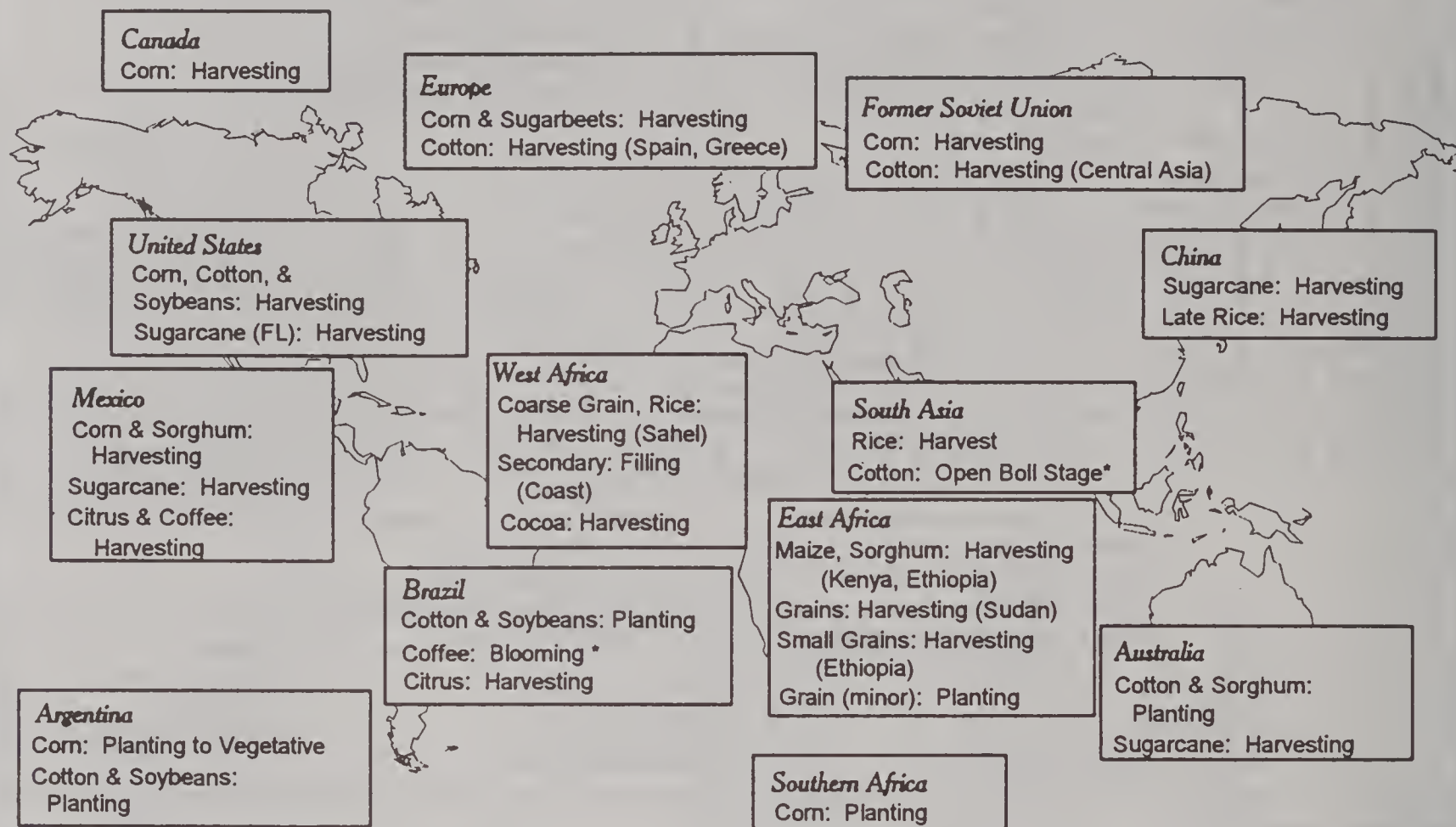
Winter crops



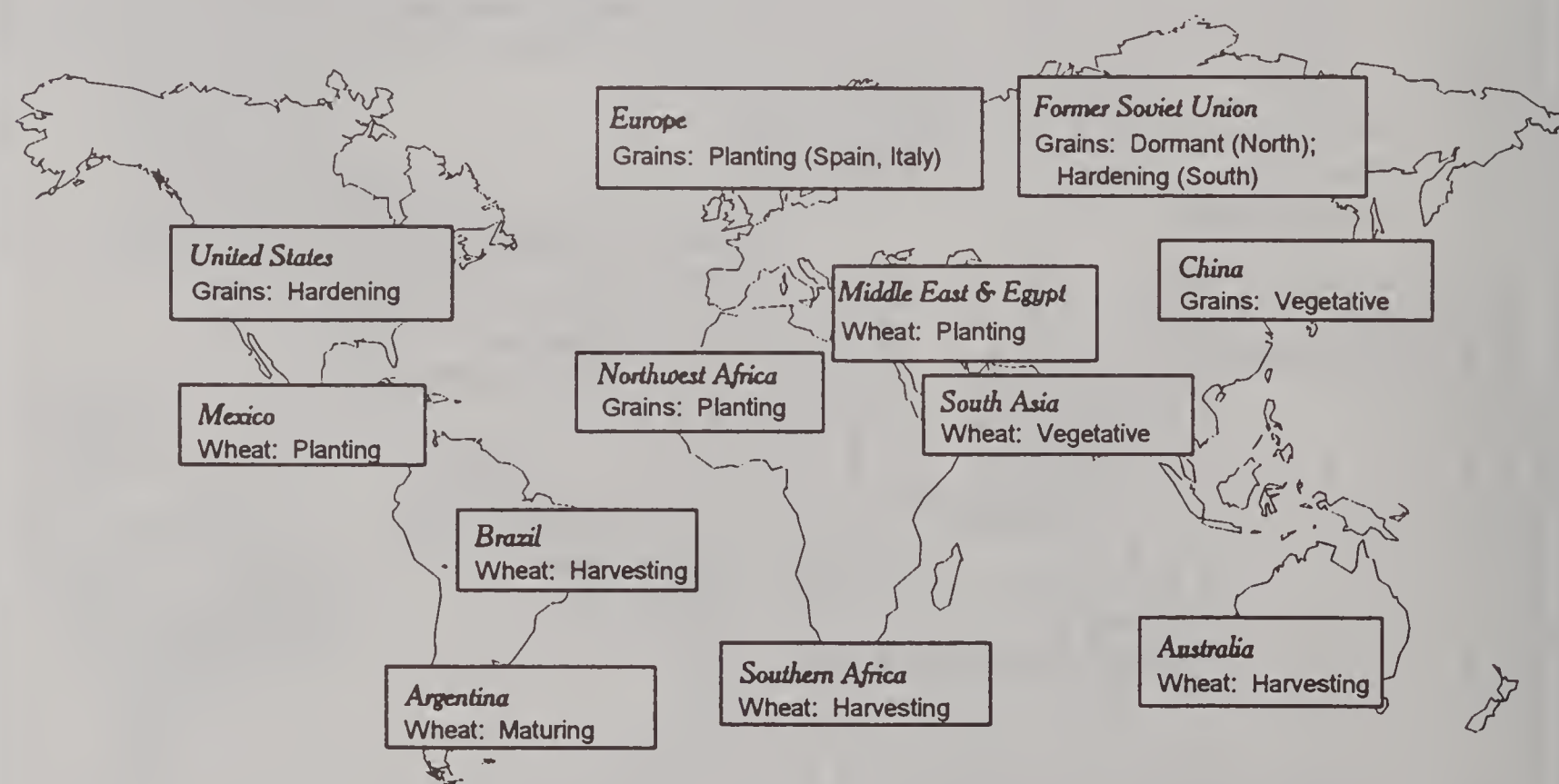
* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

November normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WEST BECOMING DRY, WHILE EAST BENEFITS FROM RAIN

During August 1995, drought continued over southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, reducing moisture for semi-dormant and vegetative winter grains. Unseasonable coolness in early August stalled vegetative development throughout the east, but temperatures rose rapidly by month's end. Northeastern grains (Queensland and northern New South Wales) subsequently experienced rapid development and some moisture stress. An August drying trend also affected most of the southeast and west, but moisture reserves were still favorable. In central Queensland, unseasonable August rain hampered sugarcane harvesting but brought some drought relief to northern sorghum and cotton areas.

During the first week of September, widespread frost occurred throughout the eastern winter grain belt. In Queensland and northern New South Wales, crops were accelerated in development after nearly three weeks of warm, dry weather. Some damage to crops in or nearing reproduction was likely. The unseasonable cold also burned back vegetative growth in southern New South Wales and Victoria. Before the freeze, beneficial rain continued from southern Queensland to Victoria, but some dry pockets lingered in South Australia and western Victoria. Despite the recent drying trend during August and early September, moisture reserves throughout the southeast remained favorable due to plentiful rainfall that prevailed since April. During September 10 - 16, showers continued to benefit vegetative winter wheat across central and northern New South Wales. However, little or no rain fell across the wheat areas of southeastern Queensland. Elsewhere, scattered showers benefited vegetative winter grains in the west and southeast. From September 17 -23, scattered light-to-moderate showers covered most crop areas of eastern Australia, including western pasture lands of Queensland and New South Wales. The moisture benefited reproductive to filling winter grains, although dry pockets occurred in southern Queensland and the southeast. Going into September, winter grain prospects were exceptional in Western Australia. Mostly dry and seasonably mild weather reduced topsoil moisture for reproductive winter grains in that region. The week of September 24 - 30, was highlighted by light-to-moderate rain across Western Australia. This rain stabilized conditions for reproductive grains; however, more rain is needed during October to maintain the region's exceptional yield prospects. In the east, moderate showers benefited immature grains in New South Wales, but mostly dry conditions prevailed elsewhere in the winter grain belt. During October 1 - 7, showers swept through eastern Australia, benefiting pastures and immature winter grains. In Queensland, the moisture likely encouraged sorghum and cotton planting, although widespread soaking rains were needed to significantly improve long-term moisture reserves. In Western Australia, the continuing drying trend reduced moisture reserves for grains advancing through reproduction.

ARGENTINA: CONTINUED DRY IN SEPTEMBER; OCTOBER STARTS OFF WET

Dry weather during prevailed during August and September across the major crop areas, stressing vegetative winter wheat and delaying summer crop planting. During the week of September 17 - 23, freezing temperatures were reported across most of the wheat belt (as far north as central Santa Fe), burning back vegetative wheat across the region. In the northern wheat areas (Santa Fe, southern Cordoba, and northern Buenos Aires), the freeze possibly damaged wheat that was flowering. During the first week of October 1995, widespread rain covered Argentina's principal growing areas. This rain was timely for the crop, stabilizing winter wheat prospects and boosting topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. By October 7, winter grains were at-or-nearing reproduction. Development is behind schedule because drought delayed plantings and cool temperatures have slowed growth.

THAILAND: HEAVY RAIN CAUSES FLOODING IN THE SOUTH

During September 1995, heavy rain fell across the crop areas of southern and central Thailand causing flooding. Greater than 100 millimeters per week fell across south-central Thailand. Excessive rain and flooding raised concerns for main-season crops, but the moisture boosted irrigation supplies for dry-season crops. Moderate rain also fell in more northern crop areas during the month, but frequent periods of dry weather favored maturing rice. During October 1 - 7, heavy rain again occurred exacerbated flooding across southern Thailand. Moderate rain returned to northern Thailand, ending a period of favorably dry weather.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia has lowered the 1995/96 coffee production estimate to 16.8 million bags, 5 percent below the June forecast of 17.6 million (WAP 6-95) and 35 percent less than the 1994/95 harvest of 26.0 million. The reduction reflects the damage sustained by the crop from last year's two severe frosts and the subsequent drought.

The revised estimate is based on dehusking yields for the dried coffee cherries. The usual dehusking yield is about 50 percent of the total weight. Under normal conditions, each kilogram (kilo) bag of dried coffee cherries yields approximately 20.0 kilos of green, dehusked coffee beans. For the 1995/96 season, coffee cherries harvested in Sao Paulo, Espirito Santo, and Minas Gerais were below normal in size due to the conditions mentioned above. Dehusking yields as low as 14.5 kilos were reported in Espirito Santo and as high as 19.5 to 20.5 kilos in Minas Gerais. Most of the dehusking yields for the 1995/96 crop ranged from 18.5 to 19.5 kilos.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATES BY STATE (Million Bags)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>JUNE 1995</u>	<u>OCTOBER 1995 1/</u>
Parana	2.0	0.2	0.2
Sao Paulo	4.0	2.0	1.8
Minas Gerais	13.0	9.5	9.2
Espirito Santo	4.0	3.4	3.1
Others	3.0	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	26.0	17.6	16.8

1/ Preliminary.

CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATES GRAIN CROP

On October 5, Statistics Canada released production estimates of principal field crops for the 1995/96 season. The report indicated that production likely will increase over last year for spring wheat and barley, but decrease for durum wheat, corn, and canola. Total wheat production is estimated at 24.1 million tons, up 4 percent from 1994/95. Spring wheat production is forecast at 18.0 million tons, up 5 percent from last season; winter wheat at 1.5 million tons, up 14 percent; and durum wheat at 4.6 million tons, down 2 percent. Wheat production is up this year due, in part, to a 6-percent rise in spring wheat area, mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Barley production is estimated at 12.9 million tons, up 10 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area of 4.3 million hectares is reported to be the highest since 4.5 million in 1990/91. Despite an increase in harvested area, Canada's corn production is estimated at 6.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last year's crop. Canola production is estimated at 6.6 million tons, down 9 percent from 1994/95. The Prairie Provinces are projected to harvest about 0.4 million hectares less canola than last season.

EUROPEAN UNION: GRAIN SET-ASIDE RATE ANNOUNCED

On September 25, the EU Council of Agricultural Ministers announced that the set-aside rate for the 1996/97 crop would be set at 10 percent for both the rotational and non-rotational set-aside. That means a 2-point reduction from the current 12 percent rotational set-aside and a 5-point cut from the 15 percent non-rotational set-aside. The EU Commission estimates that the new rate could bring an additional 1.6 million hectares of land into 1996/97 grain production.

The Farm Ministers were under pressure to lower the set-aside rate due to declining EU grain stocks and increasing world grain demand. The affected area likely will be grain and protein crops, since oilseed area is governed under a separate regime by the Blair House Agreement. In June, the Agricultural Council also allowed portions of the environmental or reforestation set-aside to count toward set-aside requirements of the arable crops. The environmental set-aside could likely bring another 0.5 million hectares of land into production. The total area brought back into grain production for 1996/97 could reach 2.0 million hectares or more.

Using an estimated area of 2.1 million hectares and an EU historical grain yield of 5.1 tons/hectare (average wheat yield is 5.3 ton/hectare), another 11.0 to 11.5 million tons of grain may enter the market next year due to the set-aside decisions. Most of the set-aside that will be brought back into production likely will be soft wheat, since it is the most profitable of the grain crops. The increase in protein crops will be minimal, as only 1.3 million hectares are sown versus about 16.0 million of wheat.

INDONESIA: RICE PRODUCTION LOWERED

Indonesian rice production for 1995/96 is estimated at 29.9 million tons (milled basis), down 1 percent from the weather-reduced 1994/95 crop. Extensive field travel by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Jakarta during September and meetings with key contacts revealed production would be down from the 1994/95 drought-reduced harvest. Reasons given for the lower output include:

- (1) late onset of the rainy season (arrival November/December 1994) caused a delay in planting the first rice crop;
- (2) serious insect problems in Central and West Java Provinces have occurred this year;
- (3) lower yield for the second crop, on average of 6.0 tons per hectare, down to 4.0 to 5.0 tons per hectare in the major growing areas is reported by farmers and specialists;
- (4) lower milling rate of 52 percent, down from 57 percent in many areas has resulted in lower milled rice output;
- (5) extremely dry weather in some areas affecting output of the second crop; and,
- (6) reports of rice seed with a virus that did not allow the crop to develop kernels.

The U.S. agricultural counselor indicated that, as of September, nearly 15 to 20 percent of the crop was yet to be harvested in West Java, the largest rice producing province. Heavy rains began the week of September 24 and likely will make harvest conditions difficult during the remainder of the second rice crop. The rice crop in Sumatra could be down from 1994. Weather problems and flooding in North Aceh and inclement weather in Lampung Province resulted in lower crops this year. Rice production on the other islands is considered about equal to 1994 crop levels. The Government of Indonesia had hopes of increased rice production in Sulawesi, but it is believed that increases there will be marginal.

ISRAEL: GOVERNMENT FREEZES GRANTS ON NEW TABLE GRAPE PLANTINGS

The Agricultural Investment Center, run by Israel's Ministry of Agriculture, has decided to stop preferred (development) areas, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Athens. One of the effects of this program has been the accelerated planting of table grape vineyards which has inadvertently inundated local markets with fresh grapes.

In 1994/95, exporters reached the planner's target of 10,000 tons, but in so doing created huge surpluses of fresh grapes on the domestic market. In order to obtain the high prices which justify the cultivation methods employed, grape exporters exercise extreme care in the sorting and grading process. Usually less than 50 percent of the early harvest reaches export markets. The remainder goes to the domestic fresh market and the raisin and wine industries.

This year, wineries took in large quantities of export rejects--which normally would have gone for raisin production--because raisin processors refused to take their usual 8,000 to 10,000 tons of fresh table grapes for drying. Uncertain about the outcome of the U.S.-Israel free trade negotiations, processors were hesitant to produce the usual quantity of raisins for fear of having to compete with large quantities of raisins imported from the United States. Consequently, they halved production, buying only 4,000 to 5,000 tons.

JAPAN: ONION PRODUCTION FORECAST UP, BUT RAINS MAY LIMIT GAIN

Japan's Ministry of Agriculture is forecasting an 18-percent increase in onion production in 1995, to 628,700 tons. However, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo, the increase over last year's weather-reduced crop may not materialize because of heavy August rains in Hokkaido--the major onion producing area. In addition to the rains, pest damage has been reported in some areas. Because of the short crop last year, Japan imported over 206,000 tons of fresh onions, of which the United States supplied 77 percent.

THE NETHERLANDS: ONION CROP DOWN DUE TO DRY WEATHER

Dutch onion production is forecast down 3 percent in 1995, to 453,000 tons, despite a 9-percent increase in area, to 11,800 hectares. The U.S. agricultural counselor in The Hague reports that dry weather during July and August and salty irrigation water supplies precipitated the decline. However, onion supplies throughout the rest of the European Union, with the exception of the United Kingdom, are expected to be plentiful, with particularly large crops forecast in France, Germany, and Spain.

POLAND: POTATO OUTPUT FORECAST UP AS HIGHER YIELD OFFSETS AREA LOSS

Poland's potato production in 1995 is forecast at 25.1 million tons, up nearly 9 percent from 1994, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. High temperatures and drought from late-July through August reduced the crop's potential, but the impact was not as severe as last year when drought conditions prevailed from early in the growing season. The potato yield, up 21 percent to 16.5 tons per hectare, helped to offset a 10-percent decline in area.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending October 8, 1995.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	57	65	67
WINTER WHEAT: % emerged	28	38	40
CORN: % mature	96	94	87
CORN: % harvested	25	25	27
SOYBEANS: % dropping leaves	87	89	84
SOYBEANS: % harvested	31	42	36
COTTON: % bolls opening	81	85	80
COTTON: % harvested	30	31	28
SORGHUM: % mature	76	90	78
SORGHUM: % harvested	36	54	43
RICE: % harvested	79	88	78

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>SOYBEANS</u>		<u>CORN</u>		<u>SORGHUM</u>	
	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	7	NA	6	NA	3	NA
GOOD	39	NA	46	NA	36	NA
FAIR	36	NA	36	NA	39	NA
POOR	14	NA	10	NA	17	NA
VERY POOR	4	NA	2	NA	5	NA

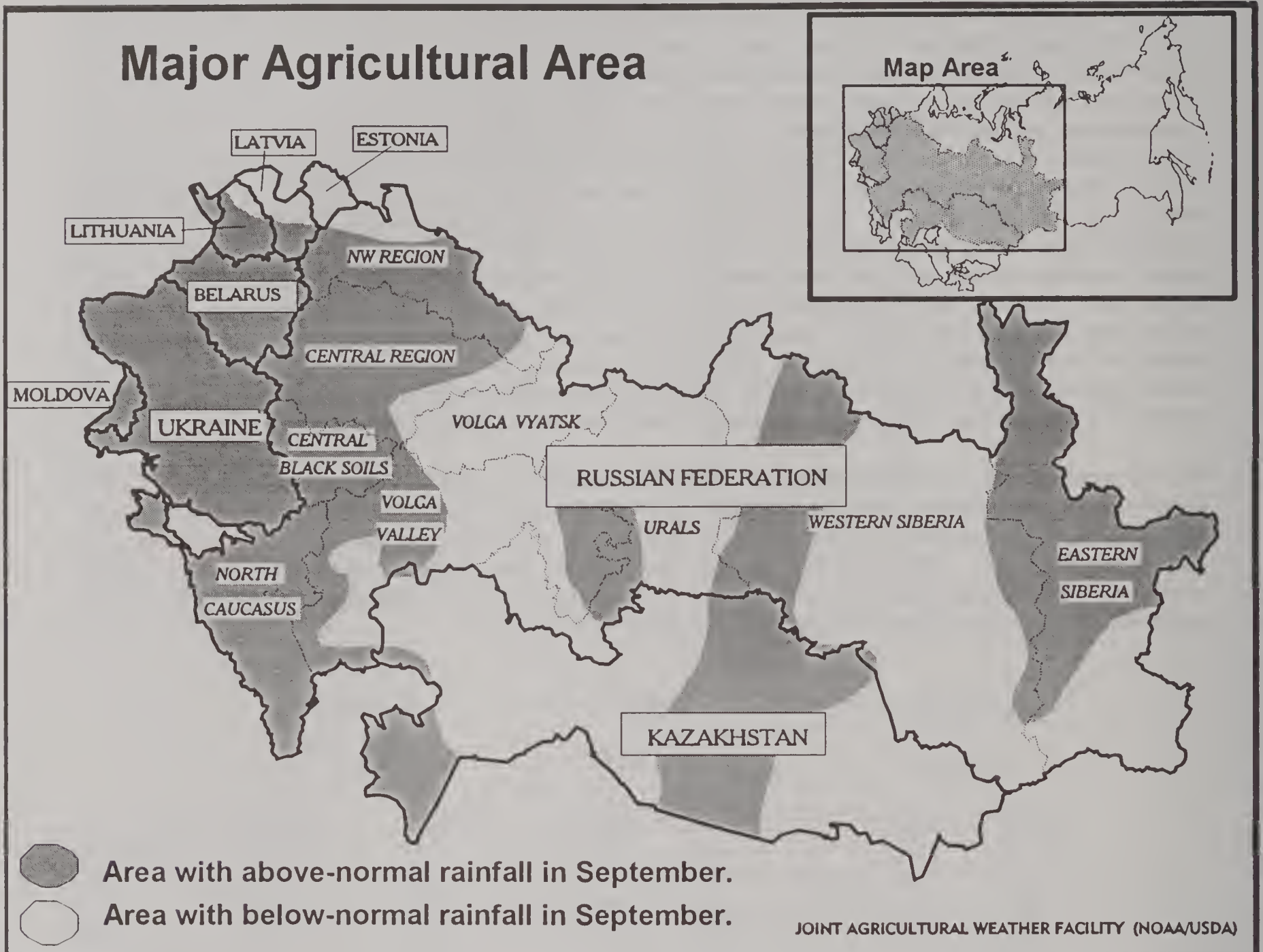
	<u>COTTON</u>	
	PERCENT	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	3	8
GOOD	30	54
FAIR	44	31
POOR	18	7
VERY POOR	5	0

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, above-normal precipitation covered most of Russia, providing adequate moisture for winter grains which ranged from the vegetative stage in the north, to planting and emergence in the south. The exception was in parts of northeastern Russia (Volga Vyatsk and upper Volga Valley) where below-normal precipitation limited moisture for winter grain establishment. However, the dryness favored spring grain harvesting. From September 17 - 18, sub-freezing temperatures covered northern Russia, ending the growing season and prompting cold hardening in winter grains. In southern Russia (lower Volga Valley, central Black Soils Region, and North Caucasus) most of September's precipitation fell during the first half of the month. A drier weather pattern during the second half of the month favored fieldwork for summer crop (corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet) harvesting and winter grain planting. In Ukraine, periodic rains during September provided favorable topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and caused only brief delays in summer crop harvesting. Since early-October, light-to-moderate rain over southern Russia (lower Volga Valley and North Caucasus) and extreme eastern Ukraine interrupted summer crop harvests, but provided topsoil moisture for developing winter grains. Mostly dry weather over central and western Ukraine helped harvesting. Moisture conditions for winter wheat emergence and establishment in major growing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia are mostly favorable and much better than last year.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, the bulk of spring grains are harvested in September. In Russia, below-normal precipitation over the Urals and most of Western Siberia helped spring grain harvesting. In Kazakhstan, above-normal precipitation in September over central areas may have caused brief delays in harvesting. Below-normal rainfall over western and eastern Kazakhstan helped harvest activities. Since early-October, dry weather over most of Russia and Kazakhstan allowed late-spring grain harvesting to progress without delay.

FORMER SOVIET UNION



Highlights: September 12 - October 11, 1995

- o Above-normal precipitation in western Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus favored developing winter grains and caused only minor delays in summer crop harvesting.
- o Moisture conditions for winter wheat establishment in major growing areas of southern Russia and Ukraine are much better than last year.
- o Weather conditions were mostly favorable for spring grain harvesting in eastern Russia (Urals and Siberia) and Kazakhstan.

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1995/96 season (October/September) is forecast at a record 2.60 million tons, up 4 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.49 million and 3 percent above the previous record of 2.53 million set in 1990/91.

Cote d'Ivoire: In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest cocoa bean producer, the 1995/96 crop is forecast at a record 970,000, up 7 percent from the revised 1994/95 outturn of 905,000 tons. The large outturn is due to favorable rainfall, improved farm management practices because of strong producer prices, and a higher proportion of trees in the optimal yielding ages of 10 to 20 years.

The current cocoa tree population has an unusually large production potential. Only about 60 percent of the trees have reached their maximum potential yield. Moreover, even older trees, which were not productive last year, are showing good pod formation because of the favorable rains. Another indicator of increased yields is the low level of pod formation during the 1994/95 mid-crop which meant the trees were rested and able to come back strong and be highly productive during the 1995/96 main crop season. The 1995/96 main crop includes 10,000 to 15,000 tons of the 1994/95 mid-crop held off the market by middlemen.

Area expansion of cocoa trees has been minimal as most efforts are directed to maintenance of existing plantations. However, the rise in producer prices has made farmers enthusiastic about cocoa production and more area is expected to be put into production in the near future. Farmers are indifferent to the gap between cocoa and coffee prices because of the heavier work load involved with coffee and the advantage which cocoa has of producing two crops a year. Additionally, a cocoa bean crop is less tedious and less expensive to produce.

Ghana: In Ghana, the 315,000 ton cocoa bean crop forecast for 1995/96 is equal to last year's harvest. The unchanged forecast for the upcoming season considers the expected higher

input costs which could result in less attention to crop maintenance, thus lowering potential yield.

To effectively manage pests and diseases, cocoa trees have to be sprayed four times a year to control capsids and nine times each year to contain the spread of black pod disease. This spraying routine has resulted in excessively high maintenance costs and some farmers have cut back on the number of applications. However, the rainfall pattern has favored the cocoa bean crop and recent field travel confirms that, in addition to extensive pruning of diseased trees, pest problems were being well-managed and spraying for blackpod disease was adequate. Farmers continue to complain about the high costs of inputs due to the removal of Government subsidies. However, farm prices for cocoa beans are considered satisfactory and officials maintain that pricing mechanisms determining the producer price for cocoa beans takes into account the cost of inputs.

Indonesia: The 1995/96 forecast puts cocoa bean production at a record 290,000 tons, up 4 percent from last season. The increase is due to more trees coming into production. The average yield is expected to gradually increase as extension programs become more successful.

Estimated total planted cocoa tree area in 1995/96 is 380,000 hectares, up 3 percent from last season because of the opening of new cocoa plantations by the private sector which employ immigrant families from Java. South Sulawesi is the largest producing area, contributing approximately 80 percent of Indonesia's total cocoa output. The Government has approved the uprooting of forested areas for the development of food and horticultural crops, including cocoa.

There are two blooming seasons in Indonesia, January and July. The peak harvests are from March through May and September through November. These six months of peak production contribute 60 percent of total cocoa output.

The most serious disease problem is caused by the cocoa pod borer which has infected cocoa trees in North Sumatra and Central Sulawesi. Efforts have been made to cope with the problem by applying appropriate insecticides, delaying the blooming season for 2 months through the use of hormone treatments, and, as a final option, uprooting trees that can not be salvaged.

Despite higher yields and returns from hybrid cocoa varieties, most farmers use a local cocoa bean variety, Amelongado. Pruning is carried out one or two times every year, after the main harvest. Cocoa trees are usually interplanted with coconut and fruit trees that shade the young cocoa trees and supplement the farmers' income.

The current production outlook for Indonesia indicates that cocoa production could reach 400,000 tons by the year 2000 because there are vast untapped areas suitable for cocoa production, especially in southern Sulawesi. Additionally, increasing numbers of trees are near or already in the highly productive age range (10 to 20 years), more high-yielding varieties are being planted, and farmers are adopting better cultivation techniques.

Brazil: Despite the continuing spread of witches-broom disease, Brazil's 1995/96 cocoa harvest is forecast up 18 percent from last season's drought-damaged crop, to 276,000 tons. The 1995 Bahia mid-crop, severely affected by drought, is estimated at 66,000 tons, potentially the smallest crop in 20 years. Dry weather in late-1994 and early-1995, poor plantation management because growers lacked the necessary funds, and the spread of witches-broom disease contributed to the reduction in the mid-year crop.

The currently good condition of the trees, reflecting favorable rainfall distribution since last May, and improved cultural practices indicate a 1995/96 main crop of 126,000 tons. The 1996 mid-year crop is forecast at approximately 108,000 tons.

Under optimal growing conditions, Brazil's current cocoa bean production potential is estimated at a maximum of 300,000 tons as no new plantings of cocoa seedlings have occurred for several years. The area planted and harvested during 1995/96 remained unchanged at 620,000 hectares.

BRAZIL: COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION BY STATE
(Metric tons)

<u>Region</u>	<u>1993/94</u> <u>Final</u>	<u>1994/95</u> <u>Revised</u>	<u>1995/96</u> <u>Forecast 1/</u>
Bahia Main Crop (October-April)	126,000	126,000	126,000
Bahia Mid-Year Crop (May-September)	113,000	66,000	108,000
Other Areas	42,000	42,000	42,000
Total	281,000	234,000	276,000

1/ Preliminary.

Malaysia: The 1995/96 cocoa bean forecast of 150,000 tons is down 5 percent from last season and 37 percent less than the record harvest of 240,000 in 1989/90. Production prospects for the 1995/96 season remained guarded because, even though farmgate prices have been above the break-even point, palm oil

prices are even more attractive, prompting many estate owners to abandon cocoa cultivation. Most of the cocoa estates in the Sandakan area of Sabah have already been planted and/or inter-cropped with palm oil with the intention of removing cocoa plants once the palms start bearing fruit.

MALAYSIA: COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION BY STATE
(Metric tons)

<u>State</u>	<u>Final 1993/94</u>	<u>Preliminary 1994/95</u>	<u>Forecast 1995/96 1/</u>
Sabah	123,000	90,000	70,000
Peninsular Malaysia	69,000	62,000	68,000
Sarawak	12,000	10,000	12,000
Total	204,000	162,000	150,000

The State of Sabah sustained the biggest loss because of the conversion of cocoa estates to oil palm production. In recent months, a number of state-owned plantations were either sold or taken over by publicly-listed companies

that are prospering because of the lucrative returns from palm oil. Unless there is a significant increase in international cocoa prices, the conversion of cocoa land to palm oil cultivation is unlikely to be reversed.

Franklin Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 20

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/**(1,000 Metric tons)**

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Costa Rica	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0
Guatemala	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Honduras	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mexico	41.5	43.5	34.0	38.5	40.5
Nicaragua	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	49.0	51.7	42.1	47.1	49.1
Cuba	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dominican Republic	48.8	50.8	58.7	55.5	56.5
Grenada	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Haiti	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Jamaica	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	59.1	60.2	68.7	65.5	66.5
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Brazil	301.0	330.0	281.0	234.0	276.0
Colombia	60.5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ecuador	82.4	76.0	80.0	81.0	85.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Suriname	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
SOUTH AMERICA	473.5	496.1	450.6	404.6	450.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	107.0	100.0	105.0	100.0	100.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	747.0	700.0	850.0	905.0	970.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.5	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.0
Gabon	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	242.5	312.0	311.5	315.0	315.0
Liberia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nigeria 5/	110.0	140.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	7.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tanzania	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Togo 3/	8.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Uganda	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zaire	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
AFRICA	1,240.1	1,283.2	1,422.8	1,475.4	1,540.5
India	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	200.0	240.0	280.0	280.0	290.0
Malaysia	217.0	225.0	204.0	162.0	150.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
ASIA	432.4	481.4	500.4	458.4	456.4
Fiji	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	41.0	39.0	35.0	32.0	30.0
Solomon Islands	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	46.9	45.9	40.6	37.6	35.6
WORLD	2,301.0	2,418.5	2,525.2	2,488.6	2,598.7

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ May include some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ May include some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

Red meat production for 1995 in selected countries of the world is estimated at 127.09 million tons, up 5 percent from 1994 and 4 percent above the preliminary March estimate (WAP 3-95). Production for 1996 is forecast at 130.37 million tons, up an additional 3 percent. Most of the production increases--including the gains foreseen for 1995--are due to higher output of pork, beef, sheep, and goat meat in China.

BEEF

Cattle and buffalo numbers for 1995 in the countries surveyed are estimated at 1.04 million head, marginally higher than the starting inventory for 1994. Beef production (includes beef, veal and buffalo meat) for 1995 is estimated at 46.51 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994. Output in 1996 is projected slightly higher at 47.18 million tons.

North America: Cattle numbers in the United States totaled 103.27 million head at the start of 1995 and are forecast to reach 105.41 million by the beginning of 1996. Because of high carcass weights and record live cattle imports from Canada and drought-troubled Mexico, beef production for 1995 is estimated at 11.54 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994. For 1996, beef production is forecast to increase an additional 3 percent, to 11.88 million tons, potentially the second highest level on record. The all-time high of 12.17 million tons was established in 1976 when there was heavy herd culling following a sharp rise in oil prices and the removal of U.S. price controls.

Canadian cattle numbers continue to trend upward--from 12.25 million head at the start of 1994, to an estimated 12.73 million as of January 1995, and potentially 13.11 million by the beginning of 1996. Beef production for 1995 is estimated at 960,000 tons, up 6 percent from 1994. For 1996, output is projected to rise 9 percent, to 1.05 million tons.

Mexico began 1995 with 30.19 million head of

cattle, down 2 percent from 1994. Drought in the northern part of the country is expected to reduce cattle numbers 8 percent, to 27.84 million, by the start of 1996. The heavy herd culling during 1995 is expected to boost beef production to 1.85 million tons this year, but drop output to 1.75 million in 1996.

South America: Argentina cattle numbers totaled 54.21 million head at the start of 1995, but are forecast to drop to 53.69 million by the beginning of 1996. Currently, beef production is not profitable for farmers, but output is not expected to decline significantly in 1995, in anticipation of expanded beef sales to the United States when Argentina is declared free of foot and mouth disease, possibly within the next 6 months. Beef production for 1995 is estimated at 2.56 million tons, down 2 percent from 1994. Production in 1996 is forecast up marginally, to 2.58 million tons.

Brazil's cattle numbers were up 2 percent at the beginning of 1995, to 148.10 million head. A similar increase, to 151.80 million, is forecast by the start of 1996. The gradual expansion in the herd reflects continued favorable cattle prices. Beef production for 1995 is estimated at 4.65 million tons, up 4 percent from 1994 due to higher carcass weights, increased slaughter, and more extensive use of feedlots. The expectation of high producer returns is expected to boost beef production in 1996 to 4.70 million tons.

European Union (EU): The size of the cattle herd in the European Union has been trending downward since 1990 because of continuing reductions in the dairy cow herd--designed to cut the milk surplus--and the ongoing herd retrenchment in Germany where former State farms are being privatized. While there was a slight increase in the EU herd at the start of 1995, to 83.37 million head, cattle numbers are forecast to fall slightly by the beginning of 1996, to 82.71 million, due to further herd reductions in all countries except Belgium-Luxembourg, Greece, Spain, and Sweden.

Beef production for 1995 is estimated at 7.84 million tons, up marginally from 1994 due to

larger output in France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Production in 1996 is forecast down slightly, to 7.84 million tons, with projections showing stable production in France and Germany, but lower output in Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden offsetting gains elsewhere in the EU.

Russia: Drought and weak economic growth have increased feed costs and reduced consumer demand for beef. Cattle numbers at the start of 1995 were 43.90 million head, down 10 percent from 1994; another 10-percent reduction, to 39.70 million head, is forecast by the start of 1996. The largest inventory losses since 1990 have been on State farms, while private herds owned by State farm workers and private farm inventories have expanded. For 1995, even the private inventories of State farm workers are forecast to fall. Only inventories in the small, private farm sector, which constitutes less than 2 percent of the total inventory, are expected to increase. In line with the reduction in inventories, beef production for 1995 is estimated down 11 percent, to 2.76 million tons. Production in 1996 is forecast to fall an additional 9 percent, to 2.50 million tons.

Asia: China's cattle numbers were up 9 percent at the start of 1995, to 123.30 million head. Inventories are forecast to rise an additional 8-percent by the beginning of 1996. The Government continues to encourage the expansion of cattle inventories in an effort to reduce dependence on pork--a sector that consumes a substantial volume of grain. Similarly, beef production continues to trend upward with production in 1995 estimated up 36 percent, to 4.50 million tons. Current assessments point to an 11-percent increase in 1996, which would boost beef production to a record 5.00 million tons. The steady growth in beef production is due to greater cross-breeding using imported semen, which increases carcass weights, and wider use of confined feeding with a combination feed made from straw and grain.

Oceania: Australia's beginning 1995 cattle inventory has been revised to 26.00 million head, up from the March forecast of 23.90

million due to better pasture conditions which reduced expected death losses and resulted in an increased calf crop. Cattle numbers are projected up an additional 2-percent in 1996, to 26.40 million head, due to a projected cut in the slaughter. However, herd rebuilding is likely to proceed at a slower pace than in recent years because farmers are expected to concentrate on expanding grain production as a cash crop following several years of drought.

Beef production for 1995 is estimated at 1.73 million tons, down 6 percent from 1994. For 1996, production is projected up 4 percent, to 1.79 million tons.

PORK

World hog numbers at the start of 1995 totaled 758.31 million head, 3 percent above 1994. The beginning 1996 inventory is forecast marginally higher, to 763.26 million head. World pork production for 1995 is estimated at 74.10 million tons, up 7 percent from 1994. A 3-percent increase, to 76.24 million head, is forecast for 1996. The growth in pork output is largely due to rapidly expanding production in China.

North America: Pork production in the United States for 1995 is estimated at a record 8.11 million tons, up 1 percent from 1994 due to increased slaughter. For 1996, a 3-percent increase, to 8.33 million tons, is projected based on a larger pig crop--the result of more sows farrowing and a record number of pigs saved per litter. The increased efficiency of U.S. hog farms, due largely to economies of scale, is reflected in the forecast for higher meat production in 1996 from a beginning 1996 inventory that is projected to be 2 percent smaller than a year ago, at 59.06 million head.

South America: Brazil's beginning 1995 hog inventory totaled 32.10 million head, up 3 percent from 1994. Hog numbers at the start of 1996 are forecast up marginally, to 32.40 million head. Although hog numbers are expanding at an increasingly slower rate, farmers are gradually modernizing their operations. Currently, about 30 percent of Brazil's hogs are raised on "modern" farms

where 17 pigs are produced per sow each year and a 90 kilogram hog is fattened for market in 6 months. On traditional farms, only 7 pigs per sow are produced each year and it takes 12 months to fatten an 86 kilogram hog. Pork production for 1995 is estimated at 1.40 million tons, up 8 percent from 1994 because of the continuing rise in producer prices. Production for 1996 is forecast at 1.50 million tons based on the likelihood of continued favorable returns to producers and plentiful corn and soybean supplies.

European Union: Hog numbers in the EU dropped to 116.30 million head at the start of 1995, down 2 percent from 1994. The starting 1996 inventory is forecast at 115.36 million. The main reason for the decline in hog numbers is the hog cholera outbreak in Germany, the largest EU pork producer. From April 1993 through March 1995, 1.70 million pigs were destroyed. As a result, German hog numbers had decreased 5 percent by the start of 1995, to 24.70 million head. By the start of 1996, Germany's hog inventory is forecast to decline an additional 2-percent, to 24.13 million head, due to shortages of breeding stock. EU pork production for 1995 is estimated at 15.20 million tons, down marginally from 1994. A slight increase, to 15.21 million tons, is forecast in 1996 due to increased slaughter.

Eastern Europe: Polish hog numbers at the start of 1995 were up 10 percent from 1994 to 19.14 million head. An additional 5-percent increase, to 20.00 million head, is projected by the start of 1996. Ample grain and potato harvests this year and a shortage of beef are expected to boost pork production 13 percent in 1995, to 1.52 million tons, and 5 percent more in 1996, to 1.59 million.

Russia: By the beginning of 1995, Russian swine numbers had fallen 13 percent, to 25.00 million head. An additional 12-percent reduction, to 22.10 million head, is forecast by the start of 1996. Since the 1992 price reforms, hog numbers have plummeted 21 percent. The continuing downturn is primarily due to weak consumer demand for meat. Pork production for 1995 is estimated at 1.94 million tons, down 14 percent from 1994.

Production in 1996 is forecast down 9 percent from 1995, to 1.76 million tons.

Asia: Chinese pork production continues to trend upward mainly due to the lack of government controls on production and the fact that 80 percent of China's pork output comes from small-scale operations. Hog inventories were up 6 percent at the start of 1995, to 414.62 million head, and a 3-percent increase, to 426.00 million, is forecast by the start of 1996. Pork production is estimated up 15 percent this year, to 37.00 million tons, and up an additional 5-percent in 1996, to a record 39.00 million tons.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Sheep and goat meat production for 1995 in the countries surveyed is estimated up 3 percent, to 6.49 million tons, from a marginally smaller starting inventory of 876.19 million head. For 1996, meat production is forecast to increase 7 percent, to 6.96 million tons from a projected inventory of 888.25 million head. The continuing rise in meat output is mainly due to the steady rise in China's sheep and goat meat production.

Asia: China's sheep and goat herd at the start of 1995 was up 11 percent to 240.53 million head. Further expansion during 1995 is projected to boost cattle numbers 8 percent by the start of 1996, to 260.00 million head. The Chinese Government continues to encourage expansion of the cattle, sheep, and goat herds because these animals consume minimal grain supplies, yet provide valuable by-products such as hides, wool, and goat hair. Sheep and goat meat production for 1995 is estimated at 2.00 million tons, up 24 percent from 1994. For 1996, production is forecast up an additional 25 percent, to 2.50 million tons. The steady production gains reflect increased slaughter, higher carcass weights, and the Government's strong support for growth in this sector.

Oceania: Australian sheep numbers at the start of 1995 totaled 121.00 million head, down 9 percent from 1994. By the beginning of 1996, the sheep inventory is projected to expand 2 percent, to 124.00 million head, as

the sector begins to recover now that the drought has ended. Mutton and lamb production for 1995 are estimated at 552,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1994. A further decline, to 546,000 tons, is projected in 1996. Herd rebuilding is the major reason for the continuing decline in meat production.

In New Zealand, the 1995 sheep inventory totaled 50.14 million head as of June 30, 1994, down slightly from a year ago. For 1996, starting numbers as of June 30, 1995 were pegged at 49.30 million head, down 2 percent from 1995. Low returns on sheep

meat and wool have discouraged sheep expansion. Additionally, dairy herd expansion due to favorable export prices and the establishment of tree farms on former pasture lands because of planting subsidies also figure prominently in the decline in sheep numbers. Mutton and lamb production for 1995 are estimated at 500,000 tons, down 3 percent from 1994. For 1996, production is projected down slightly, to 495,000 tons, due to an expected smaller lamb crop.

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TABLE 21

**RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)**

	1992	1993	1994 2/	1995 3/	1996 4/
Canada	2,107	2,052	2,137	2,215	2,300
Mexico	2,626	2,718	2,852	2,948	2,780
United States	18,589	18,488	19,361	19,778	20,325
NORTH AMERICA	23,322	23,258	24,350	24,941	25,405
Costa Rica	84	93	94	91	90
Dominican Republic	44	45	46	47	47
El Salvador	23	25	27	28	29
Guatemala	52	53	48	50	53
Honduras	44	44	45	32	30
Nicaragua	50	52	54	55	55
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	297	312	314	303	304
Argentina	2,602	2,630	2,682	2,630	2,650
Brazil	5,620	5,795	5,775	6,050	6,200
Colombia	630	563	566	573	585
Uruguay	365	309	368	373	380
Venezuela	365	377	370	336	346
SOUTH AMERICA	9,582	9,674	9,761	9,962	10,161
Austria	640	629	612	595	607
Belgium—Luxembourg	1,298	1,363	1,366	1,380	1,387
Denmark	1,600	1,727	1,729	1,707	1,725
France	3,997	3,901	3,872	3,959	3,974
Germany	4,994	4,796	4,518	4,464	4,406
Greece	363	359	357	362	363
Ireland	862	795	753	798	805
Italy	2,648	2,642	2,618	2,596	2,596
Netherlands	2,219	2,361	2,276	2,186	2,180
Portugal	391	432	498	467	457
Spain	2,706	2,817	2,825	2,828	2,840
Sweden	404	431	448	466	465
United Kingdom	2,297	2,236	2,323	2,346	2,353
EUROPEAN UNION	24,419	24,489	24,195	24,154	24,158
Switzerland	429	415	388	384	381
WESTERN EUROPE	429	415	388	384	381
Bulgaria	499	452	423	413	404
Hungary	570	500	494	410	460
Poland	2,708	2,022	1,799	1,937	1,984
Romania	874	602	804	654	628
EASTERN EUROPE	4,651	3,576	3,520	3,414	3,476
Kazakhstan	840	830	775	660	615
Russia	6,748	6,260	5,670	4,950	4,480
Ukraine	2,874	2,419	2,371	2,213	2,110
FORMER SOVIET UNION	10,462	9,509	8,816	7,823	7,205
Saudi Arabia	313	223	227	231	238
Turkey	673	670	658	641	638
MIDDLE EAST	986	893	885	872	876
Egypt	493	449	475	473	475
South Africa	939	868	715	679	718
AFRICA	1,432	1,317	1,190	1,152	1,193
China	29,406	32,254	36,957	43,500	46,500
Hong Kong	10	9	10	10	9
India	1,530	1,555	1,665	1,720	1,785
Korea, South	889	949	986	989	1,030
Japan	2,024	2,026	1,992	1,951	1,914
Philippines	841	823	850	880	937
Singapore	83	85	87	88	91
Taiwan	1,118	1,140	1,209	1,240	1,180
ASIA	35,901	38,841	43,756	50,378	53,446
Australia	2,810	2,780	2,763	2,612	2,681
New Zealand	1,036	1,095	1,085	1,100	1,085
OCEANIA	3,846	3,875	3,848	3,712	3,766
TOTAL	115,327	116,159	121,023	127,095	130,371

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

TABLE 22

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Head—January 1)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Canada	11,713	11,786	12,251	12,726	13,106
Mexico	30,232	30,649	30,702	30,191	27,841
United States	97,556	99,176	100,988	103,265	105,407
NORTH AMERICA	139,501	141,611	143,941	146,182	146,354
Costa Rica	1,707	1,699	1,693	1,645	1,615
Dominican Republic	1,976	1,982	1,983	1,984	1,985
El Salvador	1,276	1,290	1,312	1,319	1,345
Guatemala	1,790	1,780	1,762	1,717	1,697
Honduras	2,351	2,315	2,286	2,205	2,182
Nicaragua	1,640	1,655	1,630	1,600	1,655
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	10,740	10,721	10,666	10,470	10,479
Argentina	55,229	55,577	54,875	54,207	53,687
Brazil	141,800	143,700	144,900	148,100	151,800
Colombia	16,008	16,391	16,614	16,868	17,075
Uruguay	9,508	10,093	10,477	10,284	10,389
Venezuela	14,192	14,660	14,000	14,160	14,506
SOUTH AMERICA	236,737	240,421	240,866	243,619	247,457
Austria	2,534	2,401	2,334	2,328	2,282
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,311	3,301	3,289	3,312	3,315
Denmark	2,222	2,180	2,115	2,082	2,060
France	20,970	20,383	20,112	20,470	20,270
Germany	17,134	16,207	15,897	15,962	15,800
Greece	616	601	619	624	640
Ireland	6,158	6,265	6,308	6,410	6,350
Italy	8,087	7,700	7,560	7,300	7,100
Netherlands	4,876	4,794	4,629	4,588	4,550
Portugal	1,381	1,345	1,322	1,262	1,237
Spain	5,063	4,975	5,017	5,200	5,300
Sweden	1,739	1,803	1,879	1,966	2,000
United Kingdom	11,623	11,620	11,709	11,868	11,810
EUROPEAN UNION	85,714	83,575	82,790	83,372	82,714
Switzerland	1,827	1,783	1,745	1,751	1,731
WESTERN EUROPE	1,827	1,783	1,745	1,751	1,731
Bulgaria	1,310	974	750	638	500
Poland	8,029	7,596	7,270	7,120	7,100
Romania	4,355	3,683	3,597	3,565	3,520
EASTERN EUROPE	13,694	12,253	11,617	11,323	11,120
Kazakhstan	9,592	9,576	9,347	8,062	6,850
Russia	54,700	52,200	48,900	43,900	39,700
Ukraine	23,728	22,457	21,607	19,624	17,700
FORMER SOVIET UNION	88,020	84,233	79,854	71,586	64,250
Turkey	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700
MIDDLE EAST	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700
Egypt	6,031	5,575	5,700	5,873	6,101
South Africa	13,311	13,239	12,506	12,632	12,900
AFRICA	19,342	18,814	18,206	18,505	19,001
China	104,592	107,840	113,157	123,300	133,000
India	271,200	271,255	272,655	274,155	276,105
Korea, South	2,269	2,527	2,814	2,945	3,075
Japan	4,980	5,024	4,990	4,916	4,820
Philippines	4,310	4,475	4,495	4,570	4,600
Taiwan	153	158	166	164	165
ASIA	387,504	391,279	398,277	410,050	421,765
Australia	25,857	25,182	25,732	26,000	26,400
New Zealand	8,100	8,144	8,308	8,660	8,700
OCEANIA	33,957	33,326	34,040	34,660	35,100
TOTAL	1,029,036	1,029,916	1,033,802	1,043,218	1,051,671

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 23

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Canada	898	860	903	960	1,050
Mexico	1,660	1,710	1,810	1,850	1,750
United States	10,613	10,584	11,194	11,540	11,875
NORTH AMERICA	13,171	13,154	13,907	14,350	14,675
Costa Rica	84	93	94	91	90
Dominican Republic	44	45	46	47	47
El Salvador	23	25	27	28	29
Guatemala	52	53	48	50	53
Honduras	44	44	45	32	30
Nicaragua	50	52	54	55	55
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	297	312	314	303	304
Argentina	2,520	2,550	2,600	2,560	2,580
Brazil	4,420	4,545	4,475	4,650	4,700
Colombia	630	563	566	573	585
Uruguay	365	309	368	373	380
Venezuela	365	377	370	336	346
SOUTH AMERICA	8,300	8,344	8,379	8,492	8,591
Austria	239	216	204	193	195
Belgium/Luxembourg	361	375	358	346	359
Denmark	217	200	190	187	185
France	1,831	1,704	1,592	1,640	1,640
Germany	1,826	1,575	1,447	1,450	1,450
Greece	80	80	83	85	86
Ireland	565	484	445	497	495
Italy	1,220	1,190	1,170	1,150	1,150
Netherlands	635	611	603	551	530
Portugal	127	116	122	108	106
Spain	539	488	478	510	520
Sweden	127	140	141	158	154
United Kingdom	959	863	918	967	969
EUROPEAN UNION	8,726	8,042	7,751	7,842	7,839
Switzerland	165	155	142	142	141
WESTERN EUROPE	165	155	142	142	141
Bulgaria	122	123	95	88	70
Poland	634	462	435	410	390
Romania	305	172	170	165	160
EASTERN EUROPE	1,061	757	700	663	620
Kazakhstan	600	590	575	500	475
Russia	3,632	3,360	3,100	2,760	2,500
Ukraine	1,654	1,379	1,421	1,350	1,300
FORMER SOVIET UNION	5,886	5,329	5,096	4,610	4,275
Saudi Arabia	28	29	30	32	32
Turkey	295	292	286	275	275
MIDDLE EAST	323	321	316	307	307
Egypt	410	364	392	392	393
South Africa	745	691	581	533	547
AFRICA	1,155	1,055	973	925	940
China	1,803	2,337	3,300	4,500	5,000
India	935	945	1,050	1,100	1,150
Korea, South	137	176	200	205	210
Japan	592	593	602	601	599
Philippines	131	133	135	137	139
Taiwan	5	5	5	5	5
ASIA	3,603	4,189	5,292	6,548	7,103
Australia	1,838	1,806	1,839	1,725	1,794
New Zealand	518	575	572	600	590
OCEANIA	2,356	2,381	2,411	2,325	2,384
TOTAL	45,043	44,039	45,281	46,507	47,179

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 24

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Head—January 1)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Canada	10,498	10,577	10,851	11,181	11,100
Mexico	9,928	11,298	12,083	12,513	11,053
United States	57,649	58,202	57,904	59,992	59,063
NORTH AMERICA	78,075	80,077	80,838	83,686	81,216
Brazil	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100	32,400
SOUTH AMERICA	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100	32,400
Austria	3,638	3,720	3,820	3,729	3,803
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,598	6,970	6,948	6,933	6,807
Denmark	9,767	10,345	10,870	10,864	11,190
France	12,067	13,015	14,291	14,593	14,773
Germany	26,063	26,514	26,075	24,698	24,134
Greece	1,150	1,146	1,144	1,094	1,108
Ireland	1,346	1,423	1,487	1,498	1,508
Italy	8,549	8,307	8,348	8,000	7,900
Netherlands	13,727	13,709	13,991	13,931	13,900
Portugal	2,560	2,547	2,665	2,416	2,228
Spain	17,209	18,260	18,234	18,400	18,000
Sweden	2,280	2,390	2,372	2,261	2,141
United Kingdom	7,519	7,705	7,869	7,879	7,870
EUROPEAN UNION	112,473	116,051	118,114	116,296	115,362
Switzerland	1,678	1,706	1,692	1,639	1,625
WESTERN EUROPE	1,678	1,706	1,692	1,639	1,625
Bulgaria	3,140	2,680	2,071	1,986	2,200
Hungary	5,993	5,364	5,001	4,356	4,760
Poland	20,725	21,059	17,422	19,138	20,000
Romania	10,954	9,852	9,262	7,727	7,500
EASTERN EUROPE	40,812	38,955	33,756	33,207	34,460
Russia	35,400	31,500	28,600	25,000	22,100
Ukraine	17,839	16,175	15,298	13,946	12,300
FORMER SOVIET UNION	53,239	47,675	43,898	38,946	34,400
China	369,646	384,211	393,000	414,620	426,000
Korea, South	5,046	5,463	5,928	5,955	6,100
Japan	10,966	10,783	10,622	10,250	10,100
Philippines	8,022	7,954	8,227	8,941	8,950
Taiwan	10,089	9,754	9,845	10,066	10,050
ASIA	403,769	418,165	427,622	449,832	461,200
Australia	2,650	2,646	2,600	2,600	2,600
OCEANIA	2,650	2,646	2,600	2,600	2,600
TOTAL	725,746	736,325	739,720	758,306	763,263

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 25

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Canada	1,209	1,192	1,234	1,255	1,250
Mexico	830	870	900	960	890
United States	7,817	7,751	8,027	8,108	8,329
NORTH AMERICA	9,856	9,813	10,161	10,323	10,469
Brazil	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,500
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,500
Austria	401	413	408	402	412
Belgium/Luxembourg	937	988	1,008	1,034	1,028
Denmark	1,383	1,527	1,539	1,520	1,540
France	1,994	2,034	2,126	2,170	2,190
Germany	3,124	3,180	3,030	2,972	2,914
Greece	153	150	144	147	146
Ireland	203	213	215	212	219
Italy	1,342	1,371	1,369	1,370	1,371
Netherlands	1,584	1,750	1,673	1,635	1,650
Portugal	234	284	344	327	319
Spain	1,918	2,088	2,107	2,080	2,080
Sweden	277	291	307	308	311
United Kingdom	983	1,025	1,053	1,024	1,031
EUROPEAN UNION	14,533	15,314	15,323	15,201	15,211
Switzerland	264	260	246	242	240
WESTERN EUROPE	264	260	246	242	240
Bulgaria	312	265	267	272	282
Hungary	570	500	494	410	460
Poland	2,052	1,537	1,350	1,520	1,590
Romania	491	373	565	420	400
EASTERN EUROPE	3,425	2,675	2,676	2,622	2,732
Russia	2,787	2,560	2,260	1,940	1,760
Ukraine	1,185	1,013	910	825	775
FORMER SOVIET UNION	3,972	3,573	3,170	2,765	2,535
China	26,353	28,544	32,048	37,000	39,000
Hong Kong	10	9	10	10	9
Korea, South	752	773	786	784	820
Japan	1,432	1,433	1,390	1,350	1,315
Philippines	710	690	715	743	798
Singapore	83	85	87	88	91
Taiwan	1,113	1,135	1,204	1,235	1,175
ASIA	30,453	32,669	36,240	41,210	43,208
Australia	336	328	344	335	341
OCEANIA	336	328	344	335	341
TOTAL	64,039	65,882	69,460	74,098	76,236

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 26

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Head—January 1)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
United States	11,507	10,906	9,742	8,895	8,350
NORTH AMERICA	11,507	10,906	9,742	8,895	8,350
Argentina	25,706	24,500	23,500	21,626	21,839
SOUTH AMERICA	25,706	24,500	23,500	21,626	21,839
France 4/	11,761	11,451	11,505	11,389	11,300
Germany	2,488	2,386	2,369	2,340	2,270
Greece	9,694	9,659	9,604	9,559	9,386
Ireland	5,988	6,125	5,991	5,772	5,759
Italy 4/	11,749	11,724	11,835	12,070	12,100
Portugal 4/	4,242	4,196	4,141	4,235	4,240
Spain	24,625	24,615	23,872	23,900	23,900
United Kingdom	28,932	29,493	29,333	29,484	29,524
EUROPEAN UNION	99,479	99,649	98,650	98,749	98,479
Bulgaria	6,703	4,814	4,439	4,193	4,000
Poland	2,377	1,493	972	766	710
Romania	13,879	12,079	12,276	12,119	12,000
EASTERN EUROPE	22,959	18,386	17,687	17,078	16,710
Kazakhstan 4/	34,556	34,420	34,208	24,955	20,000
Russia 4/	55,300	51,400	43,700	35,900	31,900
Ukraine 4/	7,829	7,237	6,863	5,575	4,295
FORMER SOVIET UNION	97,685	93,057	84,771	66,430	56,195
Egypt	3,460	3,924	3,767	3,648	3,491
South Africa 4/	36,076	35,770	33,800	33,385	34,230
AFRICA	39,536	39,694	37,567	37,033	37,721
China 4/	206,210	207,329	217,314	240,530	260,000
India 4/	161,084	162,155	163,156	164,242	165,660
Saudi Arabia	6,847	7,046	7,257	7,475	7,699
Turkey	44,700	44,600	44,000	43,000	42,300
ASIA	418,841	421,130	431,727	455,247	475,659
Australia	161,073	140,542	132,609	121,000	124,000
New Zealand	55,162	52,568	50,298	50,135	49,300
OCEANIA	216,235	193,110	182,907	171,135	173,300
TOTAL	931,948	900,432	886,551	876,193	888,253

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Includes goats.

TABLE 27

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1992	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Mexico	136	138	142	138	140
United States	159	153	140	130	121
NORTH AMERICA	295	291	282	268	261
Argentina	82	80	82	70	70
SOUTH AMERICA	82	80	82	70	70
France	172	163	154	149	144
Germany	44	41	41	42	42
Greece	130	129	130	130	131
Ireland	94	98	93	89	91
Italy	86	81	79	76	75
Portugal	30	32	32	32	32
Spain	249	241	240	238	240
United Kingdom	355	348	352	355	353
EUROPEAN UNION	1,160	1,133	1,121	1,111	1,108
Bulgaria	65	64	61	53	52
Poland	22	23	14	7	4
Romania	78	57	69	69	68
EASTERN EUROPE	165	144	144	129	124
Kazakhstan	240	240	200	160	140
Russia	329	340	310	250	220
Ukraine	35	27	40	38	35
FORMER SOVIET UNION	604	607	550	448	395
Egypt	83	85	83	81	82
South Africa	194	177	134	146	171
AFRICA	277	262	217	227	253
China	1,250	1,373	1,609	2,000	2,500
India	595	610	615	620	635
Saudi Arabia	285	194	197	199	206
Turkey	378	378	372	366	363
ASIA	2,508	2,555	2,793	3,185	3,704
Australia	636	646	580	552	546
New Zealand	518	520	513	500	495
OCEANIA	1,154	1,166	1,093	1,052	1,041
TOTAL	6,245	6,238	6,282	6,490	6,956

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

CHINA SOYBEAN TRIP REPORT

A team of USDA analysts travelled to China from late-August through mid-September 1995 to gain a better understanding of China's soybean and feed processing sectors. These two areas of China's agricultural sector have experienced dramatic changes due to rapid income growth which is leading to significant increases in consumption of edible oils and protein meals. The gap between consumption and production has led to large imports by China of edible oils, and decreased Chinese exports of soybeans and soybean meal. Both the current and future role of China's food production and consumption is crucial for global agricultural projections, investment decisions, and U.S. agricultural trade policy. Topics studied on the trip included soybean area, yield, production, consumption, prices, procurement, marketing, transportation, and trade. After visiting with government sources in Beijing, the group visited sites in Shandong, Heilongjiang, and Guangdong Provinces to meet with local officials.

Production: The USDA team estimates China's soybean production for marketing year 1995/96 at 15.0 million tons, down 1.0 million or 6 percent from last year. This year area is estimated at 9.4 million hectares, down 6 percent from 1994/95; however yields are projected at 1.60 tons per hectare, unchanged from last season. China's domestic policies and market prices appear to favor production of grains and cotton rather than soybeans. If this continues over the longer term, soybean output should remain stable in the North China Plain. However, soybean output may grow in that region if higher yields are achieved, since it will be difficult to gain acreage at the expense of other crops unless price relationships or government incentives change substantially. Soybean output could expand in

Heilongjiang Province primarily due to increased yields, with some of the growth coming from soybeans planted on newly drained swampland. Although increasing soybean production in southern China is theoretically possible, research on higher-yielding varieties is at least several years away from fruition. In addition, soybean production in that part of the country currently is very small, so even doubling output would have little influence on the nation's overall supplies. By the year 2000, China hopes to have a production level of 20.0 million tons from an area of 10.0 million hectares (150 million Mu). They plan to reach this output through improved varieties, adoption of better technologies, increased inputs, bringing new land into production, and increasing double and triple cropping.

For at least the next five years, demand is likely to grow faster than supplies. China's economic boom and the income growth that comes with it are realities. In the longer term, if the economy cools and technology boosts yields, it is possible that production may start to catch up. Matching domestic supplies with demand is made more difficult by provincial policies that discourage inter-provincial commerce. Internal shipments of soybeans from producing areas are likely to shrink, while shipments of soybean meal and oil expand. On the other hand, soybean and soybean product deficit regions, will attempt to purchase soybeans to produce their own products stimulating imports from overseas. If these policies continue, China's imports and exports in the soybean complex likely will be higher than would be expected based on the underlying economics. For the foreseeable future, the gap between domestic consumption and output is likely to widen.

China: Soybean Supply and Demand (Thousands of Tons and Hectares)

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Consumption</u>
1991/92	7,041	1.38	9,710	136	1,090	8,756
1992/93	7,221	1.43	10,300	150	300	10,150
1993/94	9,454	1.62	15,310	125	1,100	14,335
1994/95	10,000	1.60	16,000	150	450	15,700
1995/96	9,400	1.60	15,000	200	400	14,800

Policy: While there is still a unified Central Government policy concerning grain and soybean supplies and purchases, local governments are now also responsible for their own supply and purchasing policies, with each local government handling it in a different manner. The Central Government currently controls the retail prices of soybean, palm, and rapeseed oils, but provincial governments' sales to industrial users are determined by the market. Imports of major grains and most edible oils are controlled by the Central Government.

Each year local governments introduce a formal request to the Central Government for imports of grains and oilseeds. The Central Government decides on the level of allowed imports for that marketing year based on supply and demand conditions. The other details are left up to the local governments and mills. Further, some local governments are permitted to import directly while the others (the great majority) must go through the central CEROILS office in Beijing which acts as agent and charges a one percent brokerage fee in addition to requiring 100 percent payment from the end user when a transaction is opened.

China: Soybean Meal Supply and Demand

(Thousand Tons)

	<u>Crush</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Consumption</u>
1991/92	3,389	2,745	140	1,400	1,485
1992/93	4,300	3,483	40	400	3,123
1993/94	7,200	5,832	0	1,050	4,782
1994/95	8,000	6,480	0	1,200	5,280
1995/96	7,800	6,318	0	700	5,618

Shandong: Shandong is a major growing region on the North China Plain which produces roughly 8 percent of the national soybean crop. Soybean output may grow on the North China Plain if higher yields are achieved; however, it will be difficult to gain acreage at the expense of other crops, unless price relationships or government incentives change substantially. More producers are motivated to produce soybeans since they can be sold on the open market. The Government has encouraged producers to use more inputs, higher yielding varieties, and produce a higher quality crop. This is accomplished by selling inputs to growers at discounted prices. Soybean area during 1995 increased on the North China Plain as cotton area declined due to reduced yields caused by insects.

The team observed that corn is the primary crop grown between Jinan and Qingdao with fields vigorous and under no apparent stress. Corn fields were intercropped with small plots of soybeans, sorghum, and cotton. The land was flat and mechanization could be possible, but harvesting is done by hand due to the land

tenure system now in place where the average grower cultivates about 1.5 hectares.

The team also noted that areas to the north of Qingdao and near Yantai had a much greater mix of crops due to the hilly topography which was not well suited to mechanization. Apple orchards and vegetable crops were much more evident in this area. About 5 percent of the corn was harvested and the beans were beginning to dry down. Soybeans are typically planted after wheat and intercropped with corn. While the government dictates how much area will be planted to wheat and corn, soybeans are market driven and often occupy the poorer soils.

Heilongjiang: Heilongjiang Province, which currently produces roughly one-third of the country's soybeans, plans to increase yields in addition to bringing more land into production by draining swampland located in that province's northeastern region. Soybean production in Heilongjiang for 1995/96 is projected by government officials at 5.0 million tons, similar to last season. This year area

reportedly decreased slightly from last year's 2.7 million hectares, mostly at the expense of corn area. The provincial grain bureau hopes to increase average yields from the current 1.3 tons per hectare by 3 to 5 percent annually in the next 10 years. This would be achieved through increasing yields by using good quality seeds, better varieties, and improved cultivation practices. New varieties and technologies have been adopted, e.g., higher quality seeds and newer machinery are being used. The Northeast has a rotation system of one year soybeans followed the next year by wheat, corn, or rice. Provincial extension services are trying to use experimental plots so producers can see the results and copy the process. Thirty percent of the total crop area in this region is irrigated from wells, rivers, and reservoirs. The government procures about 20 to 30 percent of the grain crop with growers required to sell it a pre-determined percentage, all delivered after harvest with no delays. Each county grain bureau has its own seed company as well as extension service.

Guangdong: Guangdong Province only produces about 111,000 tons of soybeans beans annually, less than 1 percent of national output, primarily in the mountainous northeast region of the province. Virtually all of these beans are consumed on farm. Although increasing soybean production in southern China is theoretically possible, research on higher-yielding varieties is at least several years away. Soybean production in the southern part of China is very small, so even doubling output would have little influence on the nation's overall supplies. The agricultural universities are attempting to breed varieties that do well on soils that have high acidity and are encouraging farmers to intercrop soybeans with other traditional crops. The economic returns for farmers have been lower than other crops and because soybeans are lower yielding than other competing crops and yields have not increased at the same rate. The agricultural universities encourage farmers in this region to grow three soybean crops; spring, summer, and

winter. Another option is to follow winter rape with soybeans. Since soybeans are a legume, the other rotational crops would benefit in addition to giving producers added income. Some soybean growers switched to corn this season due to better returns than for soybeans.

In Guangdong Province, consumers prefer to use peanut oil so little soybean oil is consumed, however about 200,000 to 300,000 tons of soybean products (tofu, bean sprouts, etc.) are consumed annually. Vegetable oil facilities are beginning to process a mixed oil which they are supplying in smaller containers (one gallon) rather than the traditional large drums. Soybean meal is used for feed (amounting for 10 to 13 percent of the ration); however, the major ingredient is corn. Soybean meal is used quickly in this province because of the high spoilage rate caused by the high humidity and hot temperatures. Due to the rapid development of the feed industry the province is procuring increased amounts of soybean meal from the other provinces. Most meal is used in poultry, pork, fish, and shrimp rations.

Price Relationships: Soybean and corn price relationships currently are skewed in China. In the northeastern province of Heilongjiang, farmers face market prices of about 2300 RMB/ton (US\$7.63 per bushel) for soybeans and 1300 RMB/ton (US\$4.03 per bushel) for corn. This gives a soybean/corn price ratio of less than 1.8. That compares with ratios of 2.0 to 2.3 that normally prevail in market economies. [On September 27, November soybeans on the CBOT closed at US\$6.42/bushel (US\$236/ton) and December corn closed at US\$3.07/bushel (US\$121/ton), giving a price ratio of 1.95.] Although the analysis is complicated by the fact that 20 to 30 percent of the soybeans and corn must be delivered to the local grain bureaus at lower "procurement" prices, market forces currently appear to be indicating that farmers in Heilongjiang should plant more hectares of corn and fewer of soybeans in 1996.

China: Soybean Oil Supply and Demand

(Thousand Tons)

	<u>Crush</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Consumption</u>
1991/92	3,389	520	218	2	736
1992/93	4,300	646	100	5	741
1993/94	7,200	1,086	640	38	1,688
1994/95	8,000	1,206	1,450	60	2,596
1995/96	7,800	1,170	1,000	50	2,120

Price relationships between soybean meal and corn at feed mills in Guangdong are even further out of line. Soybean meal now is worth 2050 RMB/ton (US\$250/ton). Corn costs 1800 RMB/ton (US\$220/ton). So the ratio is around 1.14. That compares to December soybean meal on the CBOT at US\$196.20 per short ton (US\$216/ton) and December corn at US\$3.07/bushel (US\$121/ton), giving a ratio of 1.78. With corn worth nearly as much as soybean meal, economics suggest China either should import more corn to reduce its price, or else incorporate higher levels of relatively inexpensive soybean meal in more feed rations.

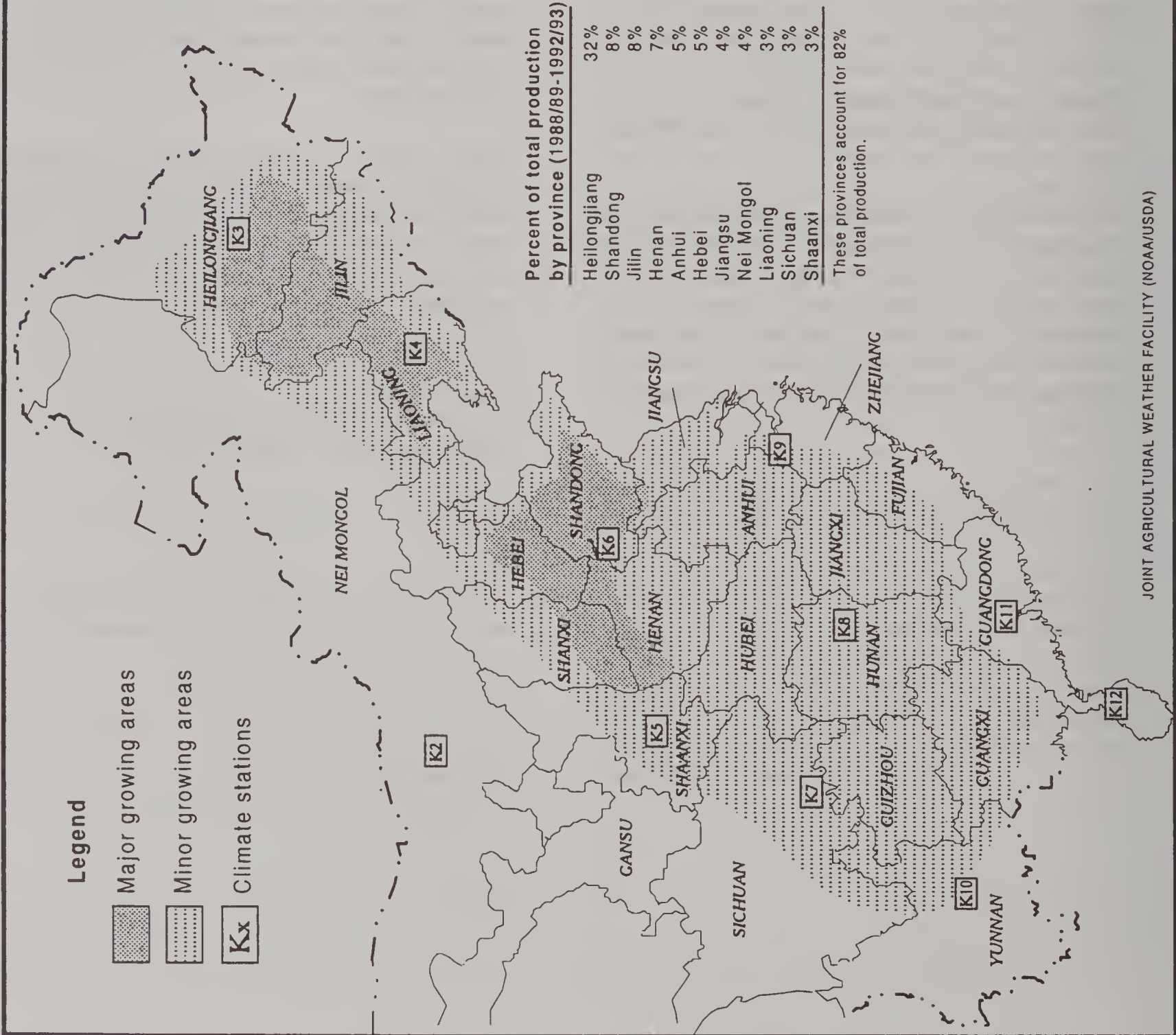
Consumption: Annual consumption of vegetable oil was around 7.0 million tons in 1993/94. Consumption of soybean oil and other edible oils has risen this year and is projected to rise even further in the near term. In Beijing, per capita consumption was reported officials to be between 13 and 14 kilograms,

and by the year 2000 per capita consumption throughout China is projected at 8 kilograms. Blending lower-priced soybean oil with peanut oil in southern China may help to increase soybean oil demand. Since there are fewer good alternatives for soybean meal than for oil, consumption of soybean meal may rise at a faster rate than soybean oil. Growth is continuing in the livestock sector despite high feed costs, and current price relationships suggest higher incorporation rates for soybean meal in feeds.

China ranks as the third largest producer of feed in the world. In 1994 total feed output was 45 million tons. There are about 10,000 feed mills with a capacity of 1 ton/hour, and roughly 1,000 mills with a capacity of 5 tons/hour.

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China: Soybeans



TEA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Tea production in the six countries surveyed, whose combined output accounts for approximately 75 percent of world production, is forecast for 1995 at 1.96 million tons, marginally below the 1.97 million harvested in 1994. The downturn is due to potentially smaller crops in India, Sri Lanka, and Argentina that will offset the larger harvests forecast for China and Kenya.

India: Dry weather and uneven rainfall distribution in the major growing areas adversely affected tea production prospects for 1995. India's 1995 tea crop is forecast at 715,000 tons, 20,000 tons less than the industry's current target and potentially the smallest harvest since 1992. Orthodox (whole leaf) tea, which is more expensive to produce than cut, tear, and curl (CTC) tea, will bear the brunt of the decline.

The Indian Government's initial production target for the year 2000 was 1.0 million tons of tea. Despite efforts to increase planted area and expand the industry's processing capacity, production has continued to decline, causing the Government to revise its end-of-the-decade target to 860,000 tons per annum. It is estimated that a minimum of US\$750.0 million will have to be invested by the public and private sectors over the next five years to meet the revised production target.

The tea industry has decided to concentrate on improving quality rather than quantity because market trends show consumer preferences are shifting toward lighter, quality CTC teas in packets. As a result, new cultivation techniques are being implemented. Clonal cultivars are being planted to enhance yields, more attention is being given to systematic pruning, plucking, and water management operations, and growers have begun to computerize processes, such as withering and drying, to ensure better quality. Due to controversy over pesticide residue in Indian tea, there is a conscious move to restrict chemical use and shift to more organic methods of weed and pest control, such as terracing, contour planting, mulching, and soil activation.

China: Tea production reached 588,000 tons

in 1994, down 12,000 tons from the record 600,000 harvested in 1993. Production is forecast up marginally in 1995, to 590,000 tons.

The Government and the Internal Trade Ministry have formulated a plan to develop the tea industry over the next few years. The plan focuses on encouraging farmers to produce high-quality teas, develop new varieties, boost yields, practice better crop maintenance, and further process low-grade teas and tea by-products.

The primary tea grown in China is green tea for domestic consumption and, despite rising retail prices, green tea consumption continues to increase among Chinese consumers. Black (manufactured) tea is generally limited to foreign consumers and is grown almost exclusively for the export market.

Sri Lanka: Inclement weather cut tea production during the first half of 1995 to 126,500 tons, 3 percent behind the corresponding period of 1994. The crop was moisture stressed until May when heavy southwest monsoon rains caused flooding, which reduced pickings during June and July. Except for light, isolated showers, dry weather again prevailed during July and August in most planting districts, cutting crop intake. Assuming a return to more normal weather patterns during the remainder of the year, Sri Lanka's 1995 tea crop is likely to reach 240,000 tons.

Approximately 146,000 hectares of tea are under public sector control; the remaining balance of 74,000 hectares is divided among private smallholdings of 20 hectares or less. The area under tea cultivation has been trending downward as producers increasingly diversify their holdings, replanting tea land to spices and other cash crops.

Traditionally, Sri Lanka has been an orthodox tea producing country, but rising international demand for CTC teas has made this type of tea more attractive to Sri Lanka's growers. CTC production was up 40 percent in 1994, to 11,240 tons or 5 percent of the total crop.

The Tea Board would like to see CTC tea reach 11 percent of production in 1995. While the annual production costs for CTC tea are lower than for orthodox teas, CTC production is highly mechanized and the initial capital investment is large. As an incentive, last year the Tea Board offered to subsidize 70 percent (85 percent for factories located at medium elevations) of the cost of machinery required to switch from the manufacture of orthodox tea to CTC tea. An additional 15 percent was given to factories that commenced CTC tea production on or before October 1994. By the beginning of 1995, eight new CTC factories were up and running.

In 1992, the Government began to shift control of public-sector tea plantations to private-sector management companies because production on government-owned plantations was stagnating while input and labor costs continued to rise. By the end of 1995, the public sector tea plantations should be fully privatized. This should provide a boost to the industry since production costs in the private sector are lower due to better cultivation practices and higher worker productivity.

Kenya: Tea production in 1995 is forecast at a record 230,000 tons, up 11 percent from the weather-reduced 1994 crop and 2 percent above the previous record of 211,430 tons attained in 1993. The major factors contributing to this year's increase include favorable weather throughout the growing season, better cultural practices and more frequent fertilizer applications because of high farmgate prices in 1993 and 1994, and strong export prices.

Although Kenya's tea production is trending upward, balanced growth in the industry continues to be constrained by inadequate financing, insufficient processing capacity, poor roads, and a shortage of vehicles to transport the crop from the fields to the factories. Additionally, the industry's inability to efficiently handle the recent upsurge in production has prolonged the normal harvest resulting in leaf weathering and delivery delays

of up to 48 hours. Such a delay in delivering picked tea to the factories for processing adversely affects the quality of the made tea.

In an effort to ease these constraints, Kenya's Tea Development Authority (TDA)--a government-owned entity that supports approximately 270,000 small-scale farmers--is in the process of retooling the existing factories and strengthening their transport operations. The TDA, which operates 44 factories, also plans to increase the capacity of each of its factories by 1,000 tons per year.

Indonesia: After several years of growth, tea production during 1995 is forecast at 140,000 tons, unchanged from 1994 because of widespread drought in Java--the main producing area--and low world market prices. Although Indonesia is recognized as one of the world's major tea suppliers because of its low production costs and consistently high product quality, large-scale expansion in the tea sector is unlikely because there is little additional land suitable for cultivating good-quality tea. State-owned plantations produce about 60 percent of Indonesia's annual tea output; private estates and smallholders contribute around 20 percent each.

Both Black (manufactured) and Green teas are produced in Indonesia, but Black tea predominates. Green tea accounts for about 25 percent of the annual total. Smallholders produce the bulk of the Green tea crop which is usually processed into Jasmine tea and marketed locally.

Argentina: Dry weather throughout the growing season adversely affected Argentina's 1995 tea crop. Production of black tea (harvested October 1994 through April 1995) is estimated at 40,000 tons, an 18-percent decline from 1994. Planted area remained stable at 44,000 hectares, but the area harvested dropped to 30,000 hectares in 1995, down from 38,000 last season. Approximately 90 percent of Argentina's annual tea crop is grown and processed in Misiones Province.

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TABLE 28

TEA AREA AND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

	AREA HARVESTED (1, 000 Ha)			PRODUCTION (1, 000 Mt)		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995 1/
India	423.0	425.0	428.0	758.1	743.8	715.0
China	872.0	851.0	860.0	600.0	588.0	590.0
Sri Lanka	223.0	222.0	220.0	237.0	245.0	240.0
Kenya	93.0	94.0	102.0	211.4	206.8	230.0
Indonesia	96.0	96.0	96.0	168.0	140.0	140.0
Argentina	38.3	37.6	30.0	50.0	48.7	40.0
TOTAL 2/	1,745.3	2,150.6	1,736.0	2,024.5	1,972.3	1,955.0

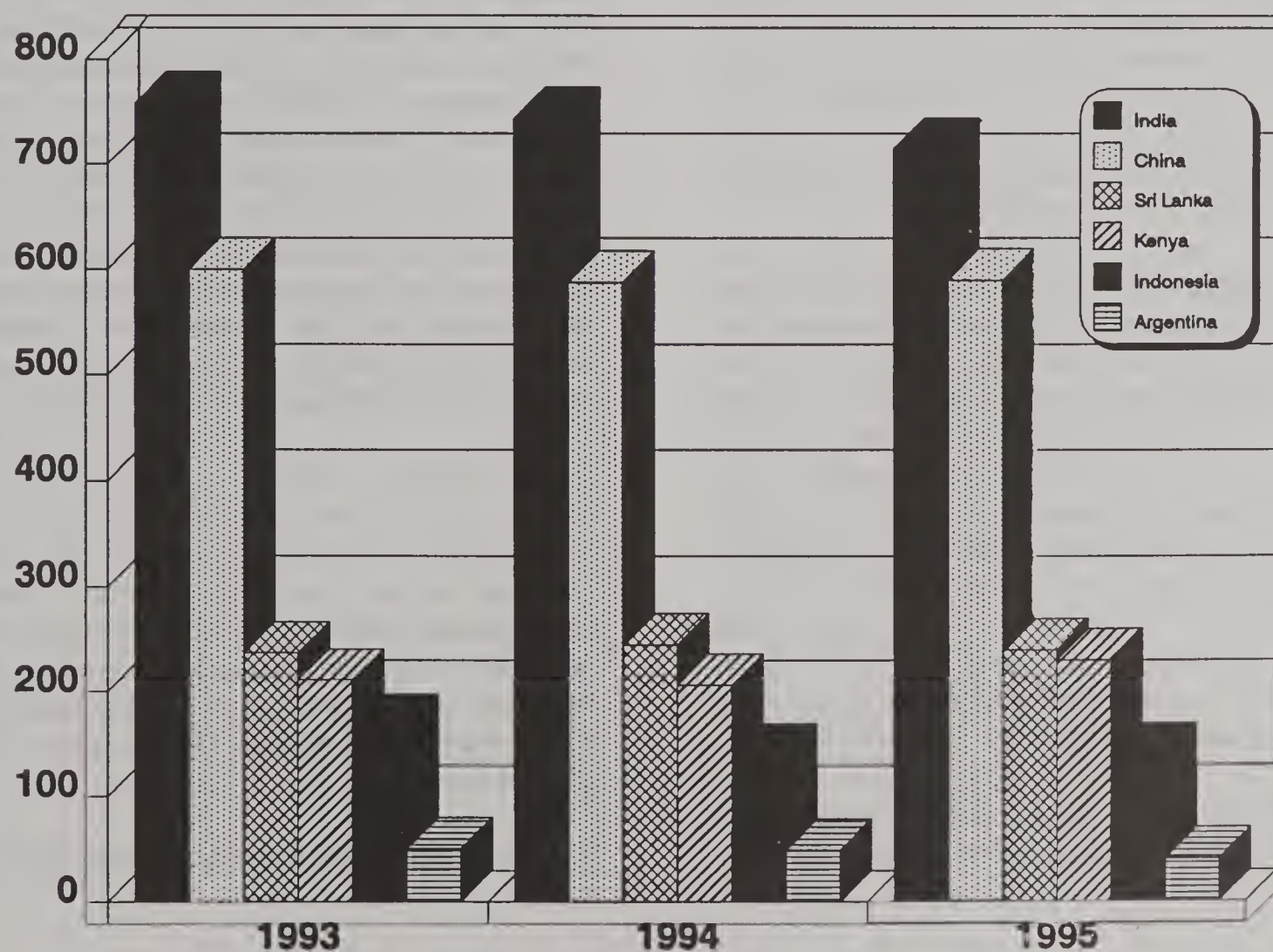
1/ Preliminary.

2/ Surveyed countries account for approximately 75 percent of world production.

CHART 1

Tea Production In Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)



DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Northern Hemisphere apple production will decline slightly in 1995/96 because of smaller crops in most European countries and the United States. However, a large production increase projected for China will offset declines elsewhere, keeping Northern Hemisphere production close to the 1994/95 level.

Northern Hemisphere pear production in 1995/96 is forecast down 5 percent, to 4.50 million tons. Output declines are forecast for the European Union (EU) and the United States.

The 1995/96 apple and pear production forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere and the 1995 table grape estimate for the United States will not be available until early next year. Foreign production of table grapes is forecast to decline slightly in 1995, to 7.23 million tons.

APPLES

Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1995/96 is forecast at 33.07 million tons, 2 percent below 1994/95. Production in North America is forecast down 1 percent, to 6.06 million tons. A larger crop in China is expected to partially offset smaller harvests in most European countries and the United States.

North America: Apple production in United States is forecast to decline slightly in 1995/96, to 5.05 million tons, down from the record 1994/95 crop of 5.14 million. Apple output in Washington State, the largest producing state and the major contributor to the decrease, declined 9 percent, to 2.36 million tons, because of wet spring weather, a poor bloom, and two summer hail storms. However, the decline in Washington was partially offset by increases in Michigan, up 20 percent to a record 553,384 tons, and Pennsylvania, up 25 percent to 226,796 tons.

Canada's 1995/96 apple crop is forecast at 530,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year.

This is larger than the weather-reduced crop in 1993/94, but near the previous 5-year average of 531,000 tons. Early indications reveal that lower production in British Columbia will be offset by increased output in both central and eastern Canada.

Mexico's apple output is forecast up slightly in 1995/96, to 478,000 tons. However, because of dry weather in Chihuahua, apple sizes are expected to be smaller than normal. The processing industry will likely absorb most of the low-grade apples.

The rate at which Mexico's apple area has been expanding has slowed over the past several years because of relatively high interest rates, rising input costs, and the liberalization of apple imports. This situation will probably discourage any significant expansion in apple area for the next three to five years, unless interest rates drop.

European Union: Apple production for 1995/96, including "non-commercial" production, is forecast down 13 percent, to 8.12 million tons, with declines anticipated in most EU countries. A substantial amount of the decrease is expected to occur in Germany and Italy. In Germany, cold, rainy weather during the spring of 1995, coupled with this season's off-year bearing cycle, precipitated a decline of 34 percent, to 1.37 million tons. In Italy, low temperatures in the spring and late-season rains and hail combined to lower fruit quality and limit production to 1.95 million tons, down 10 percent from 1994/95.

Other Europe: Large output declines are forecast for Hungary and Poland, reducing the apple supply in eastern Europe for the second consecutive year. Apple production in Hungary is forecast to decline 18 percent in 1995/96, to 500,000 tons. A severe frost in April 1995 damaged Hungarian fruit orchards, particularly in the central-south and eastern parts of the country.

In Poland, the 1995/96 apple crop is forecast

to decline 17 percent, to 1.20 million tons. The reduction reflects losses due to frost damage, summer drought, the alternate bearing cycle, apple scab, and inadequate pesticides use. The downturn in production is expected to keep prices for apples and apple juice throughout Europe significantly higher than normal for the second year in a row.

Russia: Apple production in Russia is forecast down 9 percent in 1995/96, to 1.05 million. Frost damage in central Russia during the flowering season precipitated the decline.

Asia: Apple production for 1995/96 in China--the world's largest producer--is forecast at 12.24 million tons. If realized, this would constitute a 10-percent increase from the 1994/95 estimate that recently has been raised to 11.13 million tons. The upward revision in the 1994/95 estimate and the production increase forecast for 1995/96 are based on an increase in bearing tree numbers.

Japan's 1995/96 apple crop is forecast at 970,100 tons, a 2-percent decrease from last season. Even though Japan experienced less-than-favorable weather during the growing season, deciduous fruits were virtually unaffected. The small declines in production and harvested area--which was down 1 percent to 47,700 hectares in 1995/96--represent the retirement of old trees and the replanting of existing land to new varieties.

Apple production in Taiwan during 1995/96 is forecast at 10,800 tons, up 27 percent from 1994/95. Favorable weather during the growing season and an apparent halt to the downward trend in area combined to fuel the growth in output.

PEARS

Pear production for 1995/96 in the Northern Hemisphere countries surveyed is forecast at 4.50 million tons, 5 percent below 1994/95. The downturn reflects modest declines forecast for France, Italy, Spain, and the United States.

North America: The U.S. pear crop for

1995/96 is forecast at 873,890 tons, down 8 percent from 1994/95, but up 2 percent from 1993/94. Bartlett pear production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 462,660 tons, off 14 percent from a year ago. The downturn was precipitated by inclement spring weather in Oregon in addition to the normal decline in production following last year's bumper crops in California and Oregon.

Record production of pears other than Bartlett, forecast in Washington State at 208,650 tons, was offset by a shortfall in Oregon, where the crop was off 9 percent, to 145,150 tons.

Mexico's pear production for 1995/96 is forecast to increase 7 percent, to 32,000 tons, due to improved growing conditions. A moderate increase in the Canadian pear crop, to 20,000 tons, is forecast during 1995/96 because of favorable summer weather.

European Union: Pear production is forecast to decline 5 percent in 1995/96, to 2.63 million tons. Output of Italian pears is forecast to decline 4 percent in 1995/96, to 986,000 tons, due to the low temperatures in the spring and late-season rain and hail storms. Similarly, Spain's pear crop was adversely affected by severe frosts in March and hailstorms in May which reduced forecast production 13 percent, to 470,900 tons.

Other Europe: Pear production in European countries outside the EU is forecast at 515,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1994/95. Serbia/Montenegro's pear output is forecast to decline 10 percent in 1995/96, to 66,000 tons, because of poor pollination due to unseasonably cool, rainy spring weather.

Pear output in Bulgaria is forecast up marginally, to 36,160 tons, because of a small increase in harvested area and greater input use as more orchards come under private ownership.

Asia: Japan's 1995/96 pear crop is forecast at 426,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1994/95. A long rainy season during the spring and extremely hot summer weather combined to slightly reduce pear output. All but about

15,000 tons of the Japanese pear crop are the Nashi varieties of Japanese sand pears. Western variety pears are a tiny, but growing, share of production, supplying all of the fruit for Japan's small pear processing industry.

TABLE GRAPES

The 1995 forecast for table grape production in selected countries outside the United States is 7.23 million tons, down 1 percent from the 1994 harvest of 7.27 million because of marginally smaller crops in Greece and Italy. The 1995 forecast for U.S. table grape production will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service until January 1996.

Northern Hemisphere: Table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding the United States) is forecast at 6.14 million tons in 1995, virtually unchanged from 1994. A 150,000 ton reduction in Italy was offset by increases in France, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and Turkey. In Italy, heavy rainfall, hailstorms, and low temperatures adversely affected nearly 40 percent of the crop in the Apulia region, where most Italian table grapes are grown.

France's table grape production is forecast to increase 61 percent in 1995/96, to 127,400 tons. Growing conditions have been ideal for table grape cultivation this season, with mild April weather that favored blossoming, a wet, late spring that encouraged fruit growth, and a hot, sunny summer that enhanced sugar content.

Mexico table grape production is forecast up 10 percent in 1995, to 170,000 tons. Favorable weather throughout the growing season resulted in a good quality, bumper crop. Many grapes grown for the processing industry were diverted to the fresh export market in 1995 because of the high quality of the crop and strong external demand precipitated by the peso devaluation.

Table grape production in Turkey is forecast to increase marginally in 1995, to 3.50 million tons. Area planted to grapes has remained fairly stable over the past several years. However, production is gradually increasing due to greater use of improved varieties and better cultivation practices. Approximately 20 percent of Turkey's annual table grape crop is diverted to the raisin sector.

Southern Hemisphere: Table grape production the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 1.09 million tons, down 3 percent from 1994. Argentina's table grape production is estimated down 17 percent, to 100,000 tons, because of a late-season hail storm that severely damaged the crop. Unseasonably dry weather reduced South Africa's 1995 table grape production to 139,000 tons, down 3 percent from the record 1994 crop of 143,463.

The 1995 estimate for table grape production in Chile is 850,000 tons, marginally below the volume harvested in 1994. Despite production shortfalls in some of the central and southern growing areas, total Chilean grape output remained relatively stable this season because of higher output in the northern regions. However, the quality of the fruit grown in the southern part of the country was compromised by untimely rains.

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APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	484.1	516.2	530.0
Mexico	538.0	475.0	478.0
United States	4,846.5	5,141.7	5,051.0
Total	5,868.6	6,132.9	6,059.0
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/			
Austria 4/	318.2	286.7	317.9
Belgium/Luxembourg	530.2	527.7	454.9
Denmark	85.0	77.5	65.0
France	2,079.0	2,166.3	2,057.0
Germany	1,718.5	2,079.6	1,373.0
Greece	325.3	322.0	280.0
Italy	2,145.0	2,153.0	1,947.0
Netherlands	670.0	600.0	570.0
Spain	890.5	747.3	707.8
Sweden	67.6	70.0	66.7
United Kingdom	324.6	309.6	278.6
Total	9,153.9	9,339.7	8,117.9
OTHER EUROPE: 3/			
Bulgaria	109.9	76.5	74.0
Hungary	819.0	610.0	500.0
Norway	58.6	45.3	48.9
Poland	1,842.0	1,441.1	1,200.0
Romania	1,097.2	525.0	500.0
Serbia/Montenegro	190.0	148.0	135.0
Slovakia	112.0	57.0	70.0
Turkey	2,080.0	2,095.0	2,100.0
Total	6,308.7	4,997.9	4,627.9
Russia	1,425.0	1,154.0	1,050.0
TOTAL EUROPE	16,887.6	15,491.6	13,795.8
ASIA:			
China	9,070.0	11,125.0	12,237.5
Japan	1,011.0	989.3	970.1
Taiwan	8.1	8.5	10.8
Total	10,089.1	12,122.8	13,218.4
Total Northern Hemisphere	32,845.3	33,747.3	33,073.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 5/			
Argentina	990.0	1,060.0	NA 6/
Australia	321.0	337.0	NA
Brazil	456.8	450.0	NA
Chile	800.0	860.0	NA
New Zealand	447.6	517.0	NA
South Africa	637.7	642.4	NA
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,653.1	3,866.4	NA
WORLD TOTAL	36,498.4	37,613.7	NA

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 5/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 6/ NA = not available until January 1996.

PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	18.1	19.0	20.0
Mexico	39.5	30.0	32.0
United States	860.2	949.1	873.9
Total	917.8	998.1	925.9
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/			
Austria 4/	44.0	37.6	43.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	147.0	155.1	138.9
Denmark	8.2	7.8	6.4
France	251.1	343.6	304.0
Germany	414.0	419.0	420.0
Greece	81.0	73.0	65.0
Italy	938.0	1,022.0	986.0
Netherlands	170.0	140.0	160.0
Spain	459.4	542.9	470.9
Sweden	8.6	5.8	6.3
United Kingdom	43.8	28.2	29.4
Total	2,565.1	2,775.0	2,630.6
OTHER EUROPE: 3/			
Bulgaria	21.0	33.0	36.2
Norway	2.9	3.2	2.8
Turkey	420.0	410.0	410.0
Serbia/Montenegro	78.0	73.0	66.0
Total	521.9	519.2	515.0
TOTAL EUROPE	3,087.0	3,294.2	3,145.6
ASIA:			
Japan	396.3	431.1	426.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,401.1	4,723.4	4,497.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 5/			
Argentina	410.0	400.0	N/A 6/
Australia	175.0	142.0	NA
Chile	232.0	240.0	NA
New Zealand	19.4	19.9	NA
South Africa	252.8	253.5	NA
Total Southern Hemisphere	1,089.2	1,055.4	NA
WORLD TOTAL	5,490.3	5,778.8	NA

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 5/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 6/ NA = not available until January 1996.

TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	89.2	104.5	79.1	127.4
Greece	336.2	353.3	350.0	330.0
Italy	1,678.0	1,573.0	1,550.0	1,400.0
Japan	276.1	259.9	245.7	264.5
Mexico	285.0	140.0	155.0	170.0
Spain	403.1	396.4	316.8	352.0
Turkey	3,450.0	3,700.0	3,450.0	3,500.0
United States	697.6	726.3	733.6	N/A 2/
Total No. Hemisphere	7,215.2	7,253.4	6,880.2	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	150.0	110.0	120.0	100.0
Chile	855.0	855.0	855.0	850.0
South Africa	127.1	113.1	143.5	139.0
Total So. Hemisphere	1,132.1	1,078.1	1,118.5	1,089.0
WORLD TOTAL	8,347.3	8,331.5	7,998.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ U.S. production data for table grapes are not available until January 1996.

AUSTRIA'S OILSEED BIO FUEL PRODUCTION

The USDA forecasts that Austria will harvest 190,000 tons of rapeseed in 1995, down 26,000 or 12 percent from last year's record. Austria is a relatively small rapeseed producer, supplying only about 2 percent of the 8.4 million tons of rapeseed projected to be harvested by the EU. Austrians have vigorously embraced rapeseed as an alternative field crop, as the accompanying charts illustrate.

In just 10 years, rapeseed, soybean, and to a lesser extent sunflower production have grown from an insignificant crop to an important economic factor in the Austrian farm community. Much of this growth is in response to government support for alternative and economically viable field crops. Also, anticipated accession into the European Union and the development of a relevant historical base of production in order to qualify for EU programs has been an influential factor in the more recent growth in oilseed crop area. As with the rest of the EU member countries, excess production of vegetable oils for human food consumption has resulted in government-sponsored industrial uses and research to accelerate technology in this direction. One very important new use of rapeseed is rapeseed oil as a motor fuel. Austria's total consumption of industrial, non-food use rapeseed oil is estimated at about 30,000 tons, 20,000 of which is processed into rapeseed methyl ester (RME) or bio diesel fuel.

The following article is a part of an August 1995 report from the office of the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, Austria.

Bio-Fuel Research

The first institution involved in bio fuel production was the Federal Institute for Agricultural Engineering in Wieselburg (about 100 km west of Vienna), which began a research project on alternative fuels in 1972. In 1987, the institute began a project in cooperation with the private company "Gaskoks-Vertriebs GmbH" which included intensified development and production of

RME. The Federal Institute for Agricultural Engineering has been conducting bio-fuel tests on agricultural machinery for many years. Large scale "fleet" tests with tractors and trucks (postal and army vehicles) were begun in 1988 and successfully concluded in 1990.

In 1990, the cooperation agreement with Gaskoks expired; however, the small RME plant created by Gaskoks is still used by the Federal Institute for Agricultural Research. Virtually the only remaining problem is low temperature use. As a result, current topics of research target the improvement of RME use under winter conditions. Sunflowerseed oil is also being evaluated as potential bio fuel.

Commercial RME Production

RME complies with Austria's high quality standards (under ONORM C1190) and is permitted for use in a wide range of motor types, including those produced by important agricultural equipment manufacturers. According to the Federal Institute for Agricultural Engineering, Austria is the world's most advanced country in RME technology. Large-scale commercial RME production is limited to 2 plants--Aschach and Bruck. Due to the uneconomical bio-fuel production of Aschach (10,000 ton capacity), the RME plant (but not the crushing plant) almost shut down in 1993.

The cooperative owner bank "Raiffeisen-Landesbank" rented the entire plant to the private vegetable fat company VOG and included in the rental contract a clause which allows farmers to receive RME and/or meal for rapeseed delivered to the plant. This clause was included to maintain at least some RME production in anticipation of greater production in response to expected price increases for mineral diesel fuel--making RME bio fuel more profitable. Currently, farmers that are taking back RME only from VOG, are paying AS5.30 per liter. Those taking back both RME and an equivalent share of rapeseed meal, paying AS 5.80 per liter.

RME processing under these conditions is more economical than commercial RME production, but still does not cover production costs. The cooperative owner bank contributed AS1.24 per liter of RME output in 1994. Total RME volume produced for farmers in 1994 at the VOG plant was only 190 tons. Some 230 tons of RME output is estimated for 1995. Since the government of Austria increased the tax on mineral diesel, but not on bio fuels, the mill may charge a higher price for RME production (in the range of AS6.00 per liter).

The bio fuel processing plant in Bruck, which went into operation in 1991, has a processing capacity of 15,000 tons of RME. This mill uses chemically extracted rapeseed oil as raw material for RME production. While chemically extracted oil is a more economical material than virgin oil, it is believed that the plant still was not fully covering production costs before the recent increase of the mineral diesel price.

Small Scale RME Production

In addition to the commercial plants in Aschach and Bruck, there are two small test plants and four relatively small farmer cooperative plants. The cooperative plants are owned by some hundred farmers who bring their rapeseed and take back RME and rapeseed meal. They are not allowed to sell RME (on-farm use only). The disadvantages of these small RME plants are the high investment and processing costs. According to estimates of the Federal Institute for Agricultural Engineering, the investment costs per ton of rapeseed processing capacity are twice as high as with large plants. The estimated processing costs of these small plants are between AS1,700 - 2,200 per ton of rapeseed compared to about AS1,500 per ton at the commercial plants.

The total capacity of the non-commercial plants, including test plants, is about 3,000 - 5,000 tons of RME. As capacity of the plant in Aschach is only marginally used (only 190 tons), total annual RME output of the Bruck plant and minor plants is presently around 20,000 tons.

Government Assistance

Production of RME is not directly subsidized by the Austrian Government. However, according to the Agricultural Ministry, Government funds financed 18 percent of the construction costs of the Aschach RME plant, 9 percent of the costs of the Bruck plant, and the 50 percent of the costs of the small cooperative plants. In addition, the Government paid part of the interest on the private industry loans for construction of the plants.

RME Production under the European Union

With Austria's accession into the European Union, RME production may become more economical if the cheaper raw material from set aside areas is used. (Before accession, Austria had no program to produce oilseeds on set aside areas.) It is estimated that Austria will harvest 14,000 hectares of oilseeds for non-human consumption in 1995. If the set aside area is designated to produce raw material (including oilseeds) for industrial use, Austrian farmers get an additional compensation payment of AS2,000 per hectare. This additional payment is scheduled to decline over the next 4 years.

An estimated 30,000 tons of rapeseed designated for industrial, non-food use during 1995 will not be enough to meet demand by Austrian RME producers. As a result, rapeseed or rapeseed oil will be imported from set aside areas of other EU member countries or from East European countries. Most oil millers would prefer that the EU be allowed to increase subsidized oilseed production, now limited by the GATT-Uruguay Round agreement.

Diesel Tax Makes Bio Fuel More Attractive

On May 1, 1995, the mineral diesel tax was increased by 15.4 percent to AS3.89 per liter. However, the tax on RME remained unchanged at AS0.18 per liter. In Addition, the Government of Austria is considering the introduction of a so called "eco(logical) tax" on non-renewable energy sources. If this is put

into place, the economics of producing RME would become more attractive and output would increase. Under current price conditions, capacity expansion is uneconomical.

Also, non-food vegetable oil demand could increase as the Government of Austria is contemplating a regulation requiring biodegradable RME bio fuel be used in certain ecologically fragile areas. This would provide a potential market of about 50,000 tons of RME at a higher price than currently paid for mineral diesel fuel. At present, annual consumption of RME is about 20,000 tons, just 8 percent of agricultural diesel consumption.

In the long term, and under favorable economic conditions, an estimated 10 percent of Austria's agricultural area could be planted to rapeseed intended for RME production. Any further expansion is unlikely because of rotation considerations and unsuitable locations. This area could produce sufficient RME bio fuel to replace Austria's entire annual agricultural diesel consumption of 250,000 tons (5 percent of Austria's total diesel consumption).

For additional information contact
Rod Paschal, 202-720-0881

CHART 2

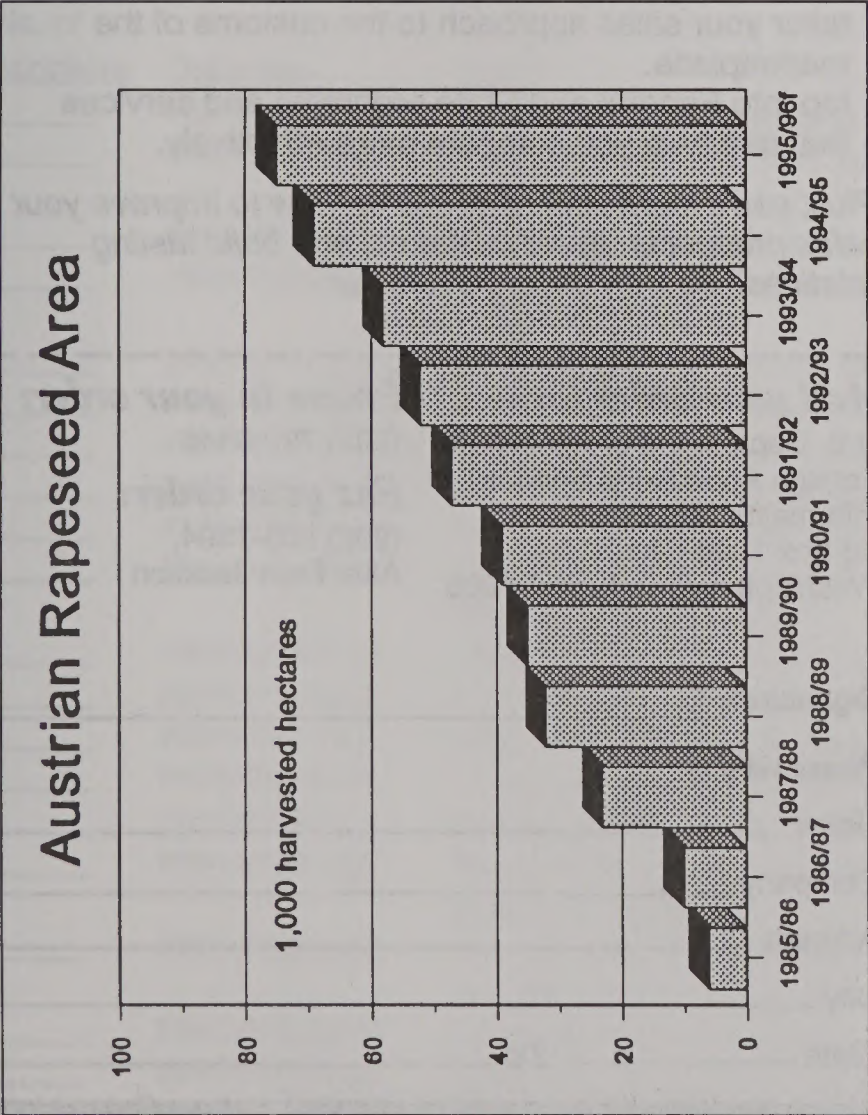


CHART 3

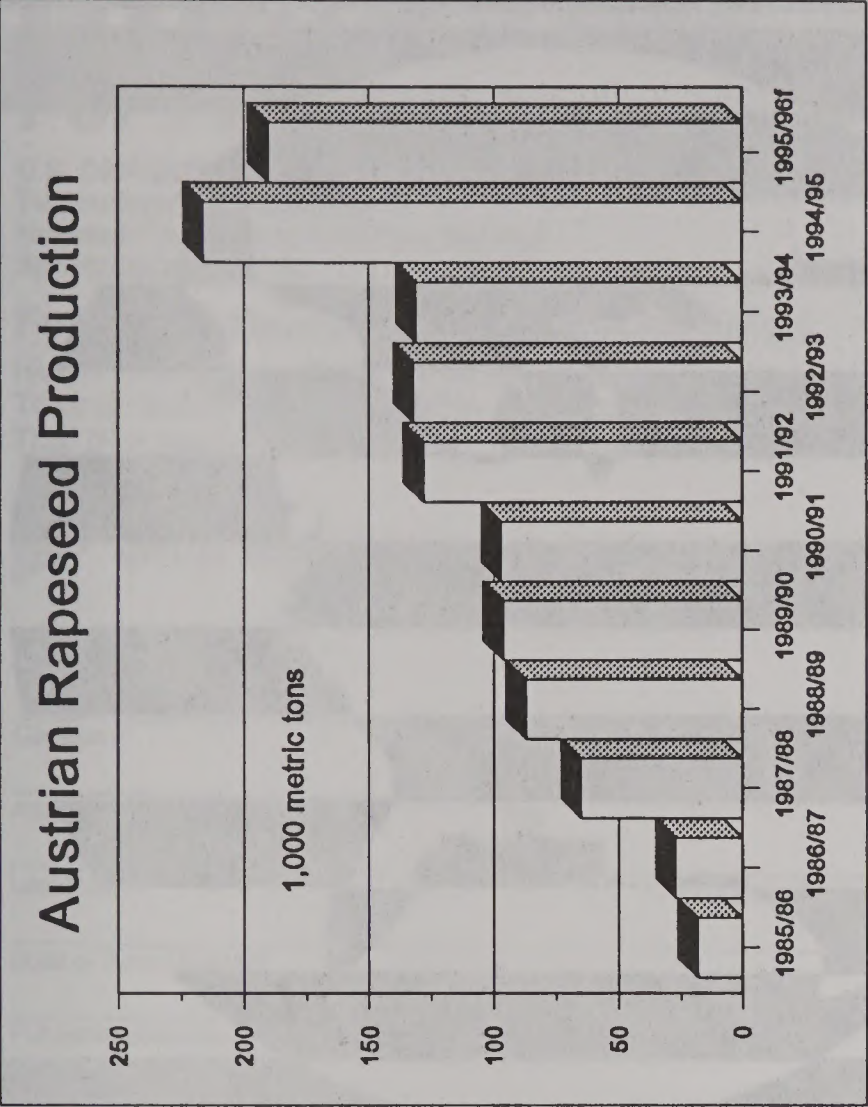


CHART 4

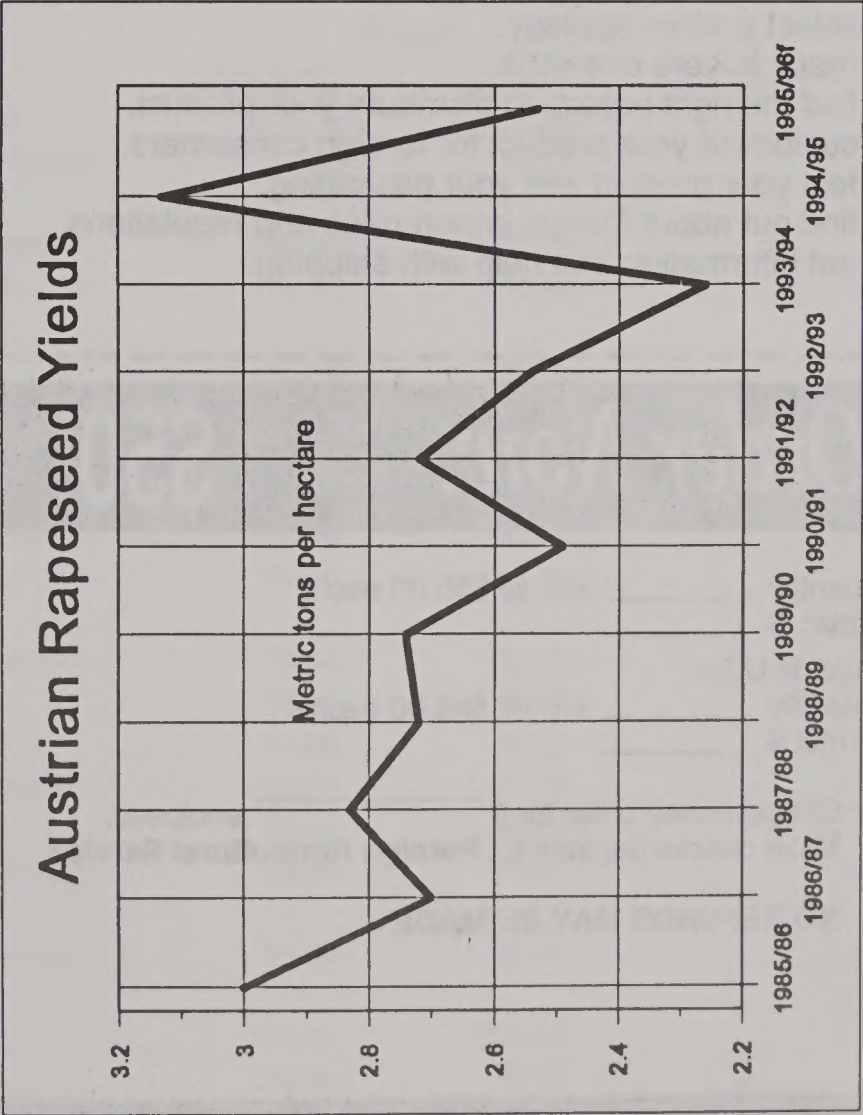


TABLE 32

Austrian Rapeseed			
	Harvested Area 1,000 Ha	Yield Tons/Ha	Production 1,000 MT
1985/86	6	3.00	18
1986/87	10	2.70	27
1987/88	23	2.83	65
1988/89	32	2.72	87
1989/90	35	2.74	96
1990/91	39	2.49	97
1991/92	47	2.72	128
1992/93	52	2.54	132
1993/94	58	2.26	131
1994/95	69	3.13	216
1995/96f	75	2.53	190

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